



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

TELEPHONE
1852
NUMBER

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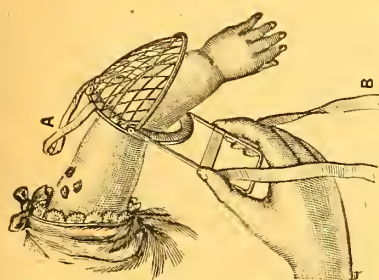
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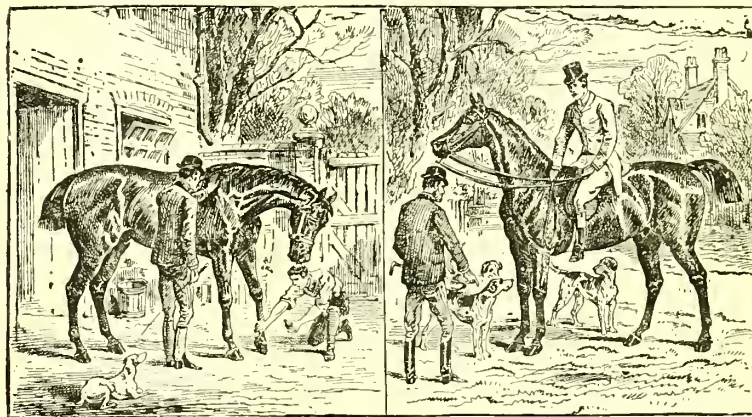
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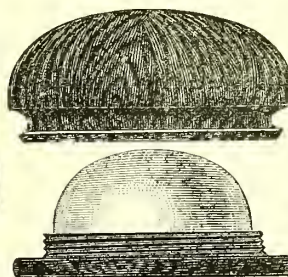


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

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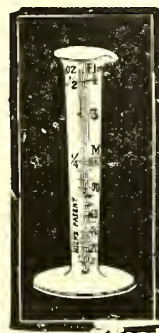
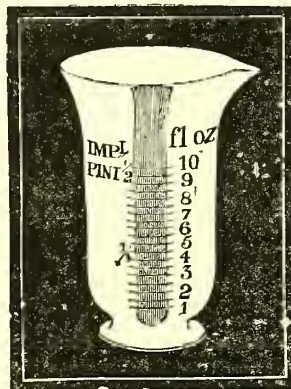
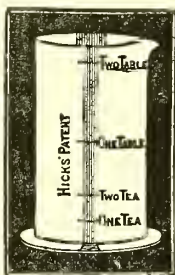
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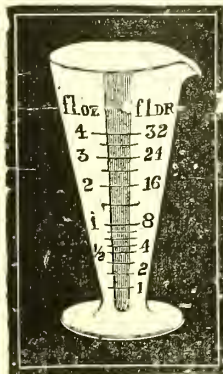
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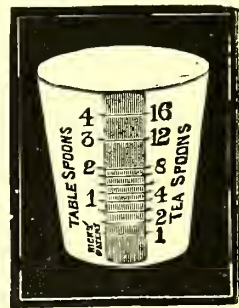
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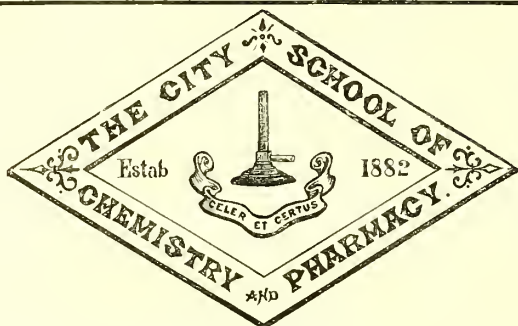
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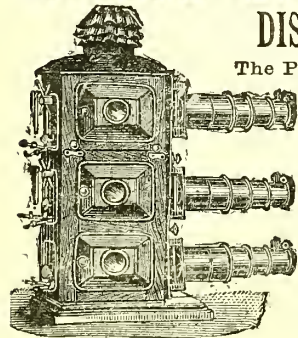
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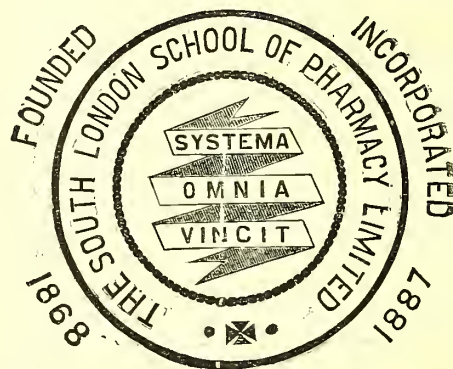
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Literature.

"The Dog," illustrated, Youatt, 3s. 6d.; *Pharmaceutical Journals*, 1884 to 1887, waste paper price. Sparshott, Birmingham.

Bentley's "Structural Botany," 5s., 1883 edition; Heaton's "Experimental Chemistry," 3s. 6d.; free. 19 High Street, Strood, Kent.

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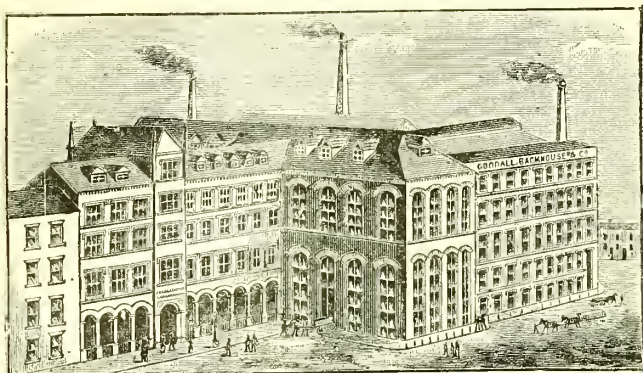
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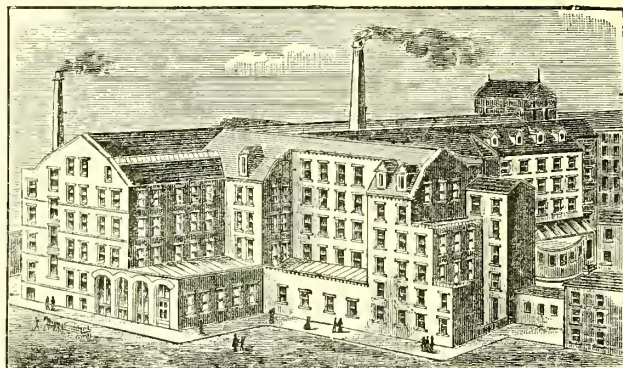
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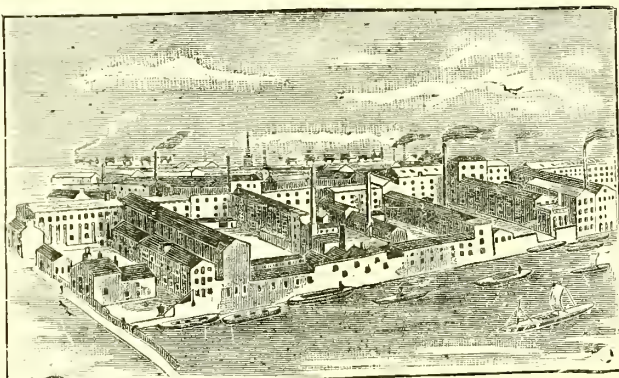
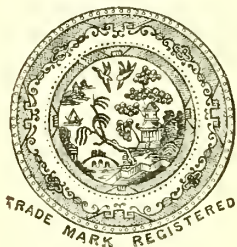
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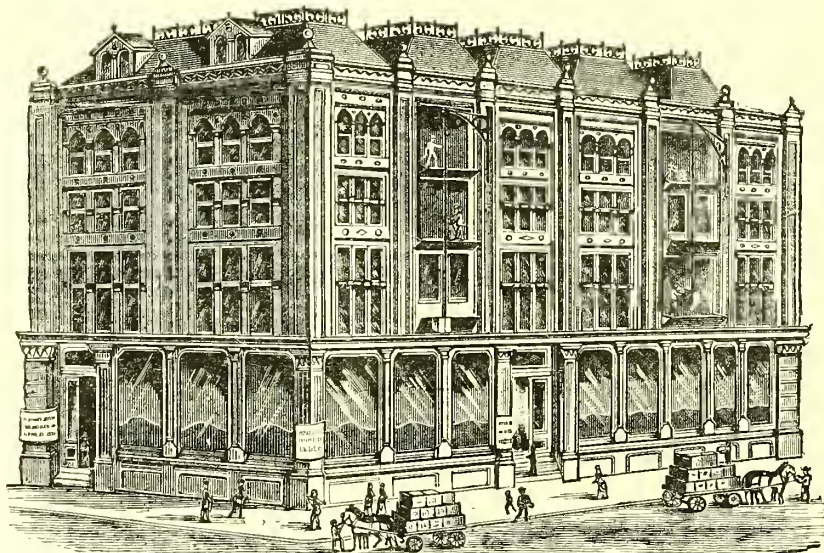
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AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED.

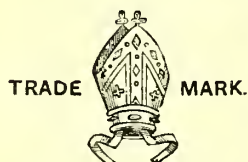
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MITRE TEA.

COMFORT & PROLONG YOUR EXISTENCE

BY DRINKING

MITRE TEA.



Mitre "Broken Leaf"	s. d. 1 4
Mitre "Broken Am. Pekoe"	1 8
Mitre "Thrift" (whole leaf)	1 8
Mitre "Kee-Mun" ...	2 0
Mitre "Amgoorie" ...	2 6



Fac-Simile of Show Card distributed Gratis to all Agents.

MITRE TEA.



Mitre "Broken Leaf"	s. d. 1 4
Mitre "Broken Am. Pekoe"	1 8
Mitre "Thrift" (whole leaf)	1 8
Mitre "Kee-Mun" ...	2 0
Mitre "Amgoorie" ...	2 6

Sold by Specially Selected Agents. Wrapped in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., & 1-lb. Parcels.

VALUABLE AGENCY.

Framed Show Cards, Enamelled Iron Tablets, Posters, Window Transfer, and Handbills with Agent's Name on supplied free. Newspaper and Railway Station Advertisements to suit the requirements of Agents. Applications for Agencies where unrepresented will receive prompt attention. Price Current and Pamphlet, with Terms, post free.

KEARLEY & TONGE, MITRE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

TELEPHONE No. 4307.

Telegraphic Address—"AMGOORIE LONDON."

MILK IN POWDER

PREPARED BY THE SWISS MILK CO., ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND.

UNSWEETENED OR SWEETENED.

The cheapest, purest, and most nutritious of all similar productions.

The Lancet says:—A very interesting and valuable preparation.

British Medical says:—The preparation represents the highest possible degree of concentration which can be obtained, and is sure to be appreciated.

The Medical Press says:—A milk which is with difficulty distinguished from fresh cow's milk.

CARL LAWINSKI, 50 Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

EVERY CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

Should write for samples and terms (post free) of the *Delicious Spring Blossom Ceylon Tea*. This valuable and profitable agency is worth securing. Handsomely and specially packed for Chemists' sale in air-tight canisters.

In $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. Canisters, to sell Retail at 2/, 2/6, and 3/ per lb. Set of three $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. samples post free for 2/ in stamps.

CAVE, JOHNSON & CO., WHOLESALE TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS. **8 LIME ST., LONDON, E.C.**

PEARSE & WHEATLEY, 42 MINCEING LANE, LONDON

(Telegraphic Address—PACIFICUS LONDON.)

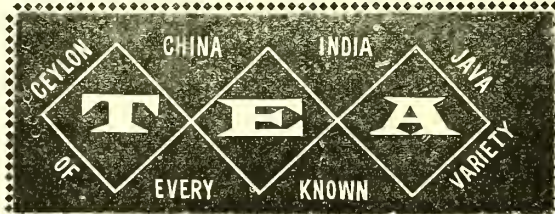
WHOLESALE DEALERS & EXPORTERS OF TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

SUPPLY AT LOWEST MARKET RATES EITHER FOR HOME CONSUMPTION OR EXPORT.

In original Boxes, Half Chests, or Chests, as imported.

Duty Paid or under Bond.

Prices and Samples on application.



Or in Leaden or Foil Packets ($\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 1-lb., &c.),

Or in kilos., $\frac{1}{2}$ kilos., or fractional parts, for countries using these weights.

Fancy Tin Boxes any size or weight.

SPECIAL BLENDS OF TEA (Duty-paid prices quoted).

No. A, 10d.	No. T, 11d.	No. 1, 1/	No. 2, 1/2	No. 2a, 1/3	No. 3, 1/4	No. 3a, 1/5	No. 4, 1/6	No. 4a, 1/7½	No. 5, 1/9	No. 5a, 1/10½	No. 6, 2/	X, 2/4
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In Boxes, 20 lbs. or 40 lbs.; $\frac{1}{2}$ Chests, 60 lbs.; or Chests, 100 lbs. 60 lbs. carriage paid to any Station in England or Wales. Terms—Net Cash with order.

CEYLON TEAS (PURE)—
IN LEAD PACKAGES ($\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., or 1-lb.)
Most attractively labelled.

Culloden	Grange	Sheen	Orwell	Mooloya	Pen-y-lan	St. Ley's
1/4	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/2	2/6	2/9

Duty-paid Prices.
(For Export under Bond, 6d. per lb. less.)

Export Department.—Teas or Coffees in Bond. Shipped to any part of the world. Terms, f.o.b. London; against banker's credit or remittance Samples, Price Current, and every information on application.

RAW COFFEES (Duty 14s. cwt.).
Rio, Santos, Costa Rica, Mocha, East India, Mysore, Naidoobatum, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Ceylon, Guatemala, Manila, Java, &c.

COFFEES

AT MARKET PRICES.

ROASTED COFFEES (Duty Paid).

10½d., 1/, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4; Mocha, 1/5.

In Bags, 28 lbs., 56 lbs., or 112 lbs. net. Bags free

Also supplied Ground in 7 lb., 14-lb.,

28-lb., or 56-lb. tins.

THE NEW FRENCH COFFEE—CAFE FRANCAIS to sell at 10d., 1/, 1/4, and 1/6, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 1-lb. Canisters, Most tastefully labelled, without any firm's name appearing.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S

SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.

HONOURABLE MENTION: INTERNATIONAL FOOD EXHIBITION, AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON, OCTOBER, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL: SOCIETY OF ARTS, PARIS, 1883.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.

"Supplies an excellent stomachic, appetising, and agreeable summer drink."

Brewers' Journal.

"For this Essence a brilliant future may be anticipated. It possesses characteristics very seldom to be met with."

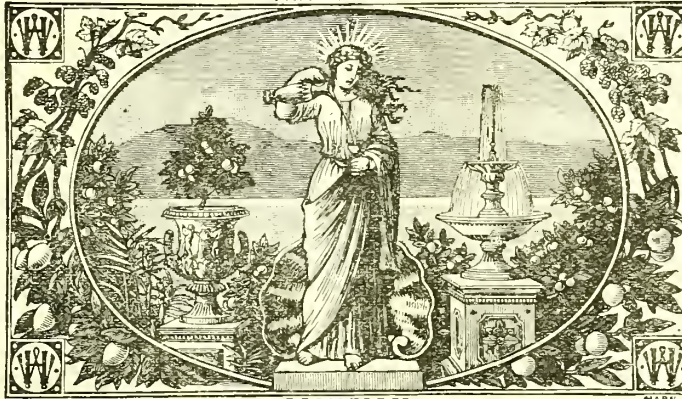
Mineral Water Trade Review.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

"This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."

The Lancet.

"Evolves a delicious aroma of HOPS."—*Medical Press.*



GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

(Made from Hay's Essences.)

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."

The Lancet.

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine aroma of ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."

The Chemist and Druggist.

GINGER ALE.

(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger."

The Chemist and Druggist.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger.

Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.

HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. FOR FIRST QUALITY GINGER ALE.

Imparts an exquisite Ginger Aroma. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, five fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. FOR SECOND QUALITY GINGER ALE.

Imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, three fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated FOR THIRD QUALITY GINGER ALE.

This Essence makes a Ginger Ale that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required, half a fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.

This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.

No. 1. Highly Concentrated. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, three-quarters fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottles.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.

No. 2. A magnificent preparation. Makes an exquisitely fine Lemonade. Trade Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s. Quantity required, one fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. bottles.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. No. 1. An Exceptionally Fine Essence, makes a delicious Lemonade, to which it imparts all the Fine Aroma and Flavour of the choicest Lemons. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR.

No. 2. A very fine Essence, prepared from the fresh fruit. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, one-and-a-quarter fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.

This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the finest Hops, and is a really appetising Bitter Beer. Trade price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

For Orange, Vanilla, and all other Essences send for Price List.

[2]

The difference between preparations made from HAY'S ESSENCES and those made from the numerous SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of them bearing the name of SOLUBLE ESSENCES is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using HAY'S PREPARATIONS, as is universally known.

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of HAY'S MANUFACTURE.

HAY'S MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
BEVERLEY ROAD,
ENGLAND.

THE MOST POPULAR AND WIDELY-ADVERTISED FOOD FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS, AND THE AGED IS

Dr. **RIDGE'S** PATENT
COOKED
FOOD.



The Public are Cautioned to beware of Imitations.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"RIDGE'S FOOD LONDON."

Prepared only at the Manufactory—**RIDGE'S ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.**

REPORT ON COLEMAN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE,

By FRANCIS SUTTON, Esq., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the County of Norfolk, &c.

FRANCIS SUTTON, ESQ., F.C.S., NORFOLK COUNTY ANALYSTS
Analytical and Consulting Chemist, OFFICE,
Author of Handbook of Volumetric Analysis, Chemist to the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, LONDON STREET, NORWICH,
Gas Examiner for the City of Norwich. July 25th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have made an exhaustive analysis of the Meat and Malt Wine prepared by Messrs. Coleman & Co., Limited, Norwich, with a view to determine chiefly whether it really contains an appreciable quantity of Meat Extract, and whether it is entitled to be classed as a suitable dietetic stimulant for invalids. The result of my analysis proves that it does contain a suitable proportion of all the most valuable principles contained in Liebig's Extract of Meat. It is well known to physiologists that this extract is not valued for the ordinary albumenoids (such as gelatine and albumen), which are, indeed, excluded to a large extent by the process of manufacture, but that its chief value, as shown by Baron Liebig himself, consists in its containing those essential principles peculiar to flesh, and which have a remarkable restorative power over the nervous system of invalids, thus rendering Liebig's Extract famous. In addition to these valuable substances the wine also contains a considerable quantity of Malt Extract, which is also well known and appreciated as an excellent restorative in cases of debility.

In addition to this the wine is of pure, natural quality, free from sophistication.

As witness my hand,
(Signed) FRANCIS SUTTON,
Public Analyst for the County of Norfolk, &c.

TRADE PRICES ON APPLICATION TO
COLEMAN & CO., LIM., NORWICH & LONDON.

VALUABLE & INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY. COMPRESSED HOPS.

Best Hops compressed into small parcels of one pound and half-pounds, and sent out in cases containing 30 lbs. each. These Hops are specially selected and compressed for keeping purposes, and will retain their aromatic strength for a considerable time.

They are introduced to the Public to enable them to make their own BITTERS, YEAST, HOME BREWING and numerous other purposes. Full particulars given on each packet.

P.S.—Chemists will naturally see the great advantage in making their own Bitters from the Pure Hop itself.

Specially Packed by A. WILKINSON & SONS, 27 Derby Lane, Old Swan, LIVERPOOL.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

Sole Agents for Chemists—EVANS, SONS & CO., Liverpool; EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, London; EVANS, SONS & MASON, Lim., Montreal.

LIQUID PEPTONATE OF IRON (STERILIZED)

The best remedy for Anæmia and in all cases where the stomach cannot bear iron in the ordinary forms. A wonderful stimulant to nutrition.

COLOURLESS PEPTONE OF MEAT (STERILIZED)

The only rational Peptone, free from microbes. Antibacteridian sterilization insures its complete preservation.

SAMPLES FREE TO MEDICAL MEN AND CHEMISTS ON APPLICATION.

Sole Makers: DENAEYER'S PEPTONES COMPANY, LIMITED, 118 Bishopsgate St. Within, LONDON, E.C.

"RAMORNIE." LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat.

As supplied to the War Office.

1-lb. Jars.....per lb.	6/2	.....per doz.	74/0	2-oz. Jars.....per lb.	7/0	.....per doz.	10/6
1-lb. Jars....."	8/4	....."	88/0	1-oz. Jars....."	7/8	....."	5/9
4-oz. Jars....."	8/7	....."	19/9	1-oz. Jars....."	8/0	....."	3/0

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 9 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

6 lbs. Carriage Free.

TYRER'S SAUCES AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP

GOOD
VALUE

THE GIANT 1d. BOTTLE OF SAUCE.

LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

In Half-Gross Boxes, at 6/6 per Gross.*

"BOROUGH" KETCHUP, WORCESTER, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE,
OR READING SAUCE.

1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	per gross	5/	extra quality	6/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	"	5/6	"	6/8
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	"	6/	"	8/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	"	6/6*	"	8/
1-Bottles (flat or round), reputed 1-pint	"	16/	"	24/
1-Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	"	26/	"	32/
1-pint Imperial Round Stoppered Bottles	"	30/	"	36/
1-pint Imperial	"	50/	"	60/
12-gallon Casks (casks free).. ..	each	20/	"	32/

ROYAL CAFÉ SAUCE.

In 8-oz. square-stoppered bottles, 48/ per gross.

A rich, fruity Sauce of fine flavour, and worth especial attention, as being the most saleable in the market.

Samples of any kind Sent Free of all Cost by

PETER TYRER,
The "Borough" Ketchup and Sauce Maker,
70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

SCOTCH AGENCY: 113 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW.
Also Sold by W. & C. PANTIN, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E. C.
BURGOYNE & CO., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.
JOSTRAVERS & SONS, 119 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

9 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."

**ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
1888,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,
NOW READY.**

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Telephone Number, 1852.

Telegraphic Address—CHEMICUS LONDON.

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Durant, T., and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hoover, B., and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson

DITTO (MTALLIC)

Betts and Co.
Mellin, C. (Machine)

CATALOGUES

Maw, S., Son and Thompson
"Pries Current"
Maw, Roberts and Co.
Newbery, F., and Sons
Ranger and Son
Shirley, A. W.
Thompson, Millard and Co., Ltd.

CAUTION

Hon Bitters Co.
Vaccine Association

CEMENT

Foulkes, W. J.
Kay Bros.

CHEMICALS

Bennett and Jenner
Bish, W., Son and Co.
Dunn and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Gaskell, Deacon and Co. (Birmingham)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
"Hawley's Counter Adjuncts"
Kuhn, B.
"Levernmore, Aug., and Co."
Lofthouse and Saltmer
May and Baker
Oscar Andree and Co.
Prunk, Davis and Co.
Stern, G. and G. (Pumiline)
Sumner, R., and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
White, A., and Sons
Whiffin, T.
Zimmermann, A. and W.

CHALK PRECIP.

Dunn and Co.
White, A., and Sons

CHEST PROTECTRS

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Lynch and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Pattison, G. (Ling)
Sanger and Son
Schutze and Co.
"Solport Bros."
Thompson, Millard & Co., Ltd.
Wood, V.

CHL. OF POTASH

(Compressed Tablets)
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Hewlett, J. and Co.

CHLORIDS OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.
New Carbolic Sanitary Co., Ltd.

CHLOR. OF GOLD

Oscar Andree and Co.
Rowland, L.

CHLORODYNE

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Davenport, Brown & Co.
Freeman, R.
Thomas, Wakeham and Co.

CHLOROPYRM. &c.

Dunn and Flockhart
Lofthouse and Saltmer
Macfarlan, J. & Co.
Smith, T. and H.
Zimmermann

CIGARETTES

Evans, Sons and Co.
French Hygienic Co. (Coca)

CITRIC ACID

Hassall's (Phospho)
Nascio, Aveline and Co.

COCAINE HYDRO.

Houde, A.
Howards and Sons

COCA WINE

Armbricht, Nelson and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
French Hygienic Co. (Cigarettes and Tobacco)

COCOA & CHOCOLATE

Cadbury
Fry (Malta)
Van Houten's Cocoa

COD-LIVER OIL

Allen and Hanbury
Brekke and Howland
Burroughs, Wellcome
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Lofthouse and Saltmer
Lorimer and Co.
Smith, T. J.
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney

COLFALIA TUBES

Betts and Co.
Brooke, H., Peel and Co.

COMPRESSD MDCNS

Allen and Hanbury
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Hoover, B., and Co.

CONFECTIONERY

Gibson, R., and Sons
Kerfoot, T.
Warrick Brothers

COFFEE

"Jelineton Co. (Coffee Est.)"

CONCENTD. LIQS.

Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Keith, B., and Co.

CORN CURES

Maw, Son and Thompson
Rhinson, R.

COTTON WOOL

Hayes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Maw, Son and Thompson
Rhinson and Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., and Sons
Searby and Johnson

DENTIFRICES

Da Beyer, Marie
Jew to try and strawa
Newbery and Sons
Sutton, O., and Co.
Thompson and Capper
Wood, W. A. (and Co.)

DENTISTRY

Goodman, J.

DISINFECTANTS

Albucar Paper Co.
Chemical Carbon Co., Ltd.
(Cones)

DISINTEGRATORS

Government Sanitary Co.
Hornby, A.
Hygienic Paper Co.
National Chemical Co.
New Carbolic Sanitary Co., Ltd.
Quill Bros.
Sanger, J., and Sons

DOG MEDICINES

Soratte (Patent)

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton and Saunders
Evans, Lecher and Webb
(Hawley's Counter Adjuncts)
Evans, Sons and Co. (Savars)
Hill, A. S., and Son
Idris and Co.
Lynch and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Newbery, F., and Sons
Sanger and Sons
Schutze and Co.
Tapp and Co.
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Tweed, W.
Wood, Vincent

DRUMS, CANS, &c.

Nakes and Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.

EFFERVESCENT

Allen and Hanbury's (Saline)
Bishop, A., and Sons
Fritz and Co.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Colthurst & Harding (Electric Light Oil)
Darton, F., and Co.
Orms and Co.

EMBROCATION

Barrett, Joshua
Clar, W.
Ellis, N. Sons and Co.

ENEMAS

Ingram and Rye
Maw, Son and Thompson
Sanger and Son
Schutze, F., and Co.

ENGRAVERS

Barber, W. and Son
Corran, J. R. (Glass)
Harris, A. J. (Glass)

ESSENCES, FRUIT

Brady and Hinchliffe
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Cummock, J.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hay, W.
Idris and Co.
Lorimer and Co.
May and Baker
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.
Stevenson and Howell
Tyrrer, P. (Anchovies)
Woolley, Sons and Co.

AND SOLUBLE

Brady and Hinchliffe
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Cummock, J.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hay, W.
Idris and Co.
Lorimer and Co.
May and Baker
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.
Stevenson and Howell
Tyrrer, P. (Anchovies)
Woolley, Sons and Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Bush, W., Son and Co.
Bush, W. J. (Lemons, &c.)
Cocking (Japan Peppermint)
Cummock, J.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Jackson, J., and Co.
May and Baker
Nascio, Aveline and Co.
Rooke, Tompitt (Eucalyptus)
Stallman and Futao
Stevenson and Howell
Symes and Co.
Vogel, G.
Warrick Brothers
Wright, Layman and Umney

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart and Co. (Chloric)
Howards and Son
May and Baker
Robbin

White, A., and Sons**EUCALYPTUS**

Rocke, Tompitt and Co. (Antiseptic Poultice and Vinegar)

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Dwyne, R. I. P. Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

EXTRACT, MEAT

Brand and Co.
Johnston's Fluid Beef
Loring Co.
Viking Food and Essence Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen and Hanbury
Barber, G., and Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge
Black & Brown
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hill, A. S., and Son
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.

FEEDING BOITS.

Hearn, E. A., and Co.
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Kinner Bros.
Maw, Son and Thompson
May Roberts and Co.
Pocock, Kevill and Co.
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Tweed, W.

FLY PAPERS

Wilson, S.

FILTERING

Dunlop and Co.
Mawson Swan, and Weddell
Black & Brown
Silicated Cotton Filter Co.

FOAM PRODUCERS

Bush, W. J., and Co.

FOOD WARMERS

Clarke, S.

FOOD (Infants & Invalids)

Allen and Hanbury
Benger's Pancrealised
Brand and Co.
Dahl's Diopodia Cakes
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hearon, Squire (Malted)
Johnston's Fluid Beef
Lazenby, E., and Son
Loring Co.
Maclean and Son
Mattershead and Co. (Benger's Food)
Nestle, H.
Ridge, S. Dr. Food
Van Abbott (Dietetic)

FORMULAE

Brooks, T.

GINGER ALE

Kimmond and Co.
Hay, W. C. (Essence)
Mills, R. M.

GLYCERINE

Flint
Martindale, W. (Nitro-Glycerine Tablets)
Maw, Son and Thompson
Price's Candle Co.

GRANULAR PREP.

Bishop, A., and Sons
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Bush, W., and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hill, A. S., and Son
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman and Umney

GUMS

Flint (Arabic, &c.)

GUTTAPERCH

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

HAIR PREP.

Bates, F. W. (Frizzetta)
Brodie, J. (Imperial Hair Dye)
Onesebrough Mfg. Co.

HERB BEER EXTS.

Newball and Mason
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.
Parker and Clarke
Wilkinson, A., and Sons (Compressed Hops)

HERBALISTS

Newball & Mason (Ext. of Herbs)
Parker and Clarke
Wilkinson, A., and Sons (Compressed Hops)

HOMOEOPATHIC

Epps and Co.
Keane and Ashwell
Leath and Ross
Thompson and Capper
Wales, J. J., and Co.

HOP ALE ESSENCE

Hay, W.

HOSPITALS

London Homoeopathic
Hypophosphites
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Dunn and Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Symes & Co.
Swann, H. H. (Dr. Churchill's)
Yeaman, F. J.

INK (See MARKING.)

Bewley and Draper
Duncan, Flockhart

INHALERS

Chemical Carbon Co., Ltd.
(Cones)
Evans, Sons and Co.
Godfrey and Cooke
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Tweed, W.

INSECTICIDES

Cole, W.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
Sanford
Sanger and Co.
Vogel, G.

KETCHUP

Tyrrer, P.

LARD

Swan, J.

LAMPS, LIGHTS, &c.

Clarke, Samuel ("Fairy")

LEECHES

Fitch and Nottingham
Potter and Clarke

LIME JUICE

Idris and Co.

LINSEED

Idris and Co.
Munroe, G. S.

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Robinson and Sons
Seabury and Johnson

LOZENGES

Allen and Hanbury
Blyton, Bage & Co. (Medicated)
Evans, Sons and Co.
Gibson, R., and Sons (Manfra)
Hill and Son
Honde, A., (Hydrochlorate of Cocaine)
Kerfoot, T.
Lorimer and Co.
Martindale, W. (Nitro-Glycerine Tablets)
Warrick Brothers (Heliotrope Pastilles)

LOOFAHS

Maw, Son and Thompson
May, Roberts and Co.
Sanger and Sons

MACHINERY

Carter, J. H.
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.
Mellin, C. (Weighing Machine)
Werner and Schneider

MAGIC LANTERNS

Hughes, W. C.

MAGNESIA

Banner, E. R. (Citrates)
Bishop, A., and Sons
Bish, Son and Co.
Dinneloff
Henry, T., and W. (Calced)
Hill and Son
Kerfoot, T. (Citrates)
Lorimer and Co. (Citrates)
Oscar Andree and Co.

MALT EXT. ETO

Hearon, Squire and Francis
Paterson's Chemical Manufacturing Co.

MENTHOL

A. I. Menthol Depot, A. W.
Shirley, Promotor
Castle Menthol Co.
Cocking and Co.
Hockin Wilson and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Shirley, A. W.

MARKING INKS

Barber, G., and Co. (Grimson)
Christian, J. C.
Hickinson, J.
West, T. (Oxell's Mark)
Woolley, Sons and Co. (Powder)

MEASURES

Hicks, J. J.
Day, Son and Hewitt (Veterin.)

MERCURIALS

Bush, W., and Co.
Howard and Sons
May and Baker

METHYLATED

Spirits

Burroughs, J. W., and Co.
Harvey, J. W., and Co.
Jones and Co.
Pallios, G. and Co.
Methylene
Robbins, J., and Co.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment

MILK

Nestle, H. (Condensed)
Swiss Milk Co.
The Eastern Counties and British Farmers' Condensed Milk Co.

MIXING MCHRY

Bracher and Co.
Carter, J. H.
Werner and Pfeiderer

MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Smith, T. and H.

MUSTARD

Banner, B. R. (Oil)
Schutze, F., and Co. (Leaves)

NEPENTHE

Ferris and Co.

NIGHT LIGHTS, &c.

Clarke, S.

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Colthurst and Harding
Gregory, W. (Devonshire Oils)
Prunk, Davis and Co.
Vogeler, The Charles A., Co. (St. Jacob's Oil)

CONTINENT BASES

Chesebrough (Vaseline)
Grindley (Petroleum Jelly)

OPTICIANS

Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
Raphael, J., and Co.

PAPAIN FINKLES

Kuhn, B.

PARALDEHYDE

Zimmermann, A. and M.

PATENT AGENTS

Horn and Son

PATENT MEDCNS

Armbricht, Nelson & Co. (Coca Wine)
Atkinson (Infant Preserv.)
Barrett, Joshua
Beechum (Pills)
Biedler, J., and Co.
Crouch, F. B. (Wafers)
Dahl's Diopodia Cakes
Edwards and Son
Evans, Lecher (Hawley's Counter Adjuncts, Costed Pills, &c.)
Fanning's (Panning)
Holloway (Pile and Oint.)
Hop Bitters Co., Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd. (Essence of Linseed)
Kemp, W. H. (Whooopoline)
Lalor (Phenacodyne, &c.)
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)
Lynch and Co.
Maw, Roberts and Co.
Moore and Co. (Cough Balsam)
Munroe, H.
Munday and Sons
North Medicine Co.
Ratti and Co. (Meuphrosine)
Roberts (Foreign)
Singleton's Eye Ointment
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Vogeler, The Charles A., Co.

Perfumery,
Fancy Soaps.
Atkinson, J. and E.
Barrett and Co.
Higginson, E. R.
Chemical Carbon Co., Ltd. (Cones)
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Du Boyer, Marie
Durant, G. O.
Ewen (Scent)
Hall's Wood Violet
Greensill, T. S., and Son (Mona Bouquet)
Mack, H.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Moody, S. W.
Mount Carmel Soap Co.
Newbery and Sons
North Medicine Co.
Pearl's Soap (Daisy Boy)
Royal Perfumery Co.
Sander, J. (Lava Water)
Stern, G. and G. (Pumiline)
Travado, S., and Co.
Treat, H. C.
Warrick Brothers
West, T. (Oxell's Mark)
Woolley, Sons and Co. (Powder)

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Royal Perfumery Co.
Sander, J. (Lava Water)
Stern, G. and G. (Pumiline)
Travado, S., and Co.
Treat, H. C.
Warrick Brothers
West, T. (Oxell's

PLASTERS

Evans, Sons and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Quilliam, J., & Co.
St. Dalmas, A., & Co.
Seabury and Johnson
Smith, W. F.
Thompson, M. F.

PILLS (Coated, &c.)

Allen and Hanbury
Beecham, Thomas
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hill, A. S., and Sons
Hooper, Dr.
Kernick and Sons
Lorimer and Co.
McKesson and Robbins' Gro'd.
Newbery and Sons (Capsules)
Sanger, J., and Sons
Smith, W. F.
Swann, H. H.
Warner, W. R. (Coated)
Wyllie and Co.

PILL MACHINES

Maw, Son and Thompson
Pindar, J. W.
Robertson, J., and Co. (Coating)
Toogood, W. (Coater)

PINE PRODUCTS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Stern, G. and G.

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Keith, B. and Co.
Smith, T. and H. and Co.

PORCELAIN GDS.

Poths, H., and Co.
Toogood (E.o. Pots, regist.)

POLISHING

Baumgartner (La Brillantine)
Bradley, Bourdier (Albatum)
Clark, W.
Oakley, John, and Sons

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.
Facsimile Apparatus Co.
Ford, Shapinsay and Co.
Silverlock, H.
Townsend, J. (Exeter)

PUMILINE

Stern, G. and G.

QUININE SALTS

Heilgers, F. W., & Co.
Kuhn, B.
Oscar Andreass and Co.
Whiffin, T.
Zimmermann

RENNET

Benger's Essence of)
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Johnsen and Jorgensen
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

RESPIRATORS

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Evans, Sons and Co.

SACCHARIN

Allen and Hanbury
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.

SALOL

Whiffin, T.

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Lazenby (Harvey's)
Tyrer, P.

SCHOOLS OF**PHARMACY, &c.**

Central School of Chemistry
and Pharmacy
City School of Chemistry
Glasgow University
Homeopathic Establishment
Liverpool School
London Homeopathic and
Medical School
Manchester College
Polytechnic Institute
Royal College of Science (Dublin)
South London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.
The School of Pharmacy
Tully, J.
Westminster College

SELTZOGENES

Idris and Co.

SHEEP DIP

Cooper, W., and Nephews
Grindley and Co.
Tomlinson and Hayward

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling and Gowler
Bygrave, J., and W.
Corran, J. R.
Harris, A. J.
Howlett, S.
Natali, E. (Show Cases)
Yates, W. S.

SOAP

Maw, S., Son and Thompson
Pearl Soap
Stern, G. and G. (Palm line
Toilet and Sanitary)

SEALING WAX

Fisher, Clark and Co.
Water ton, G., and Sons

SOZOIODOLO

Boehm, F.
Trommsdorff, H.

SPECTACLES

Bortwright and Grey
Darton, F., and Co.
Hapshel and Co.

SPIRIT

Boord and Son
Burroughs (Pure & Methyl.)
Harvey, J. W., and Co.
Jones and Mason (Methyl.)
Macnair, J., & D.
Phillips and Co.
Smith, Stephen and Co.

SPONGE

Gresswell Bros.
Gresswell, R., and Co. (Lim.)
Maw, Son & Thompson (Bags)
Peterson, M., and Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)

Hickison
Pollard, A. W.
Richford, E. M.
Van Houten and Co.

STOPPERS

Anstn and Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster (The Eclipse)
Brooks, Peel (Sprinklers)

SURGICAL

Ayrton and Sanders
Bailey, W. H., and Son
Eschmann Bros. and Walsh
Haywood, J. H.
Ingram and Son
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Robinson and Sons
Schutze, F., and Co.
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wood, Vincent

STARCH

Witcher (Gloss)

SUGAR

Gibson, R., and Sons

SULFONAL

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Greiff, R. W., and Co.
May and Baker
Syrphons
Barnett & Foster
Idris and Co.
Kilner Bros.

SYRINGES

Maw, Son & Thompson, S.
Schutze, F., and Co.
Thompson, Millard & Co., Ltd.
Sumner, R., and Co.

SYRUPS

Churchill, Dr.
Fletcher, Leitcher (Liquors)
Idris and Co.
Swann, H. H.

TEA

Cave, Johnson and Co.
Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Hoseltime, Wm., and Son
Kearley and Tonge
Pearse and Wheatley
United Kingdom Tea Co.
Walker and Wharmby

THERMOMETERS

Darton, F., and Co.
Hague, J. J. (Clinical)
Maw, Son and Thompson
Perken, Son and Rayment
Raphael and Co.

TIN CANISTERS

Noakes, B., and Co.

TOILET

Albucar Paper Co.
Downing, J. S. (paper)
Du Boyer
Hygienic Paper Co. (paper)
Mack, H.
Travado, S. and Co.

TOOTH PASTE

Jewsbury and Brown
Maw, Son and Thompson
Sutton, O., and Co. (Black)
Woods, M. (Arec)

TRADE MARKS

Horn and Son

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Haywood, J. H.
Lynch and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson

TYPE-WRITING

Facsimile Apparatus Co.
Hickison (Rubber)
Pollard, A. W.
The Universal 'Simplex'
Type-Writer

URETHANE

Howards, Sons and Co.

VACCINATION

Renner, Dr. (Vaccine Lymph)
Sumner, R., and Co. (S. field)
Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VALUERS AND**TRANSFER AGENTS**

Baker, P. C.
Jriddle and Co.

VAMTISH

Clark, W.
Colthurst and Harding

VASELINE

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.

VERMIN KILLERS

Battle, J. R.
Sanford and Son
Steiner and Co.

VETERINARY

Clark, W.
Corner, R. (Devonshire)
Day and Sons
Day, Son and Hewitt
Down, H., and Co. (Melville's
Ossoline)
Elliman, Sons and Co.
Gregory, W. H. (Devonshire Oils)
James, W. H. (Blistar,
Snratia (Dogs)
Vogeler, The Charles A.
Tomlinson and Hayward
Walton, J.

VINEGAR

Rothermel (Makine)

WEIGHING MCHNS

Tippetts, W. D.

WHELES & EXPT**DRUGGISTS**

Allen and Hanbury
Barron, Squire and Co.
Burgoyne, Burbridge and Co.
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Evans, Lecher and Webb
Evans, Sons and Co.
Evans, Sons and Masor (Lim
Ferris and Co.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Harker, Stagg and Morgan
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Lorimer and Co.
Lothorne and Salmer
Hill, A. S., and Son
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter & Clarke (Medicine, &c.
Summer, R., and Co.
Sykes and Co.
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Willows, Francis, and Butler
Woolly, J., and Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Wyley, and Co.

WINDOW TABLETS

Corran, J. R. (Engraved)

WINES AND SPTS

Boord and Son
Coleman and Co.
Durrant, G. (Orange)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Idris & Co. (Quinine Wine)
Ingram and Royce
Phillips, G., and Co. (Pure
Spirits of Wine)
Robinson, B. (Orange)
Smith, S., and Co. (S.V.R.)

WOOD WOOL

Sanitary Wool Wool Co.

PROPRIETORS F. NEWBERY & SONS

BRAIN SALT

FOR

HEADACHE &c

2/9

1 and 3 King Edward Street,

London, E.C.

"Brain Salt" (or Brain Saline—both designations registered) is a new Effervescent Preparation for Headache, Sea-sickness, &c. It is our intention to steadily advertise it, and thus make known its merits to the general public. The trade may, therefore, with confidence, add it to their regular stock. Elegant coloured bannerets, very bold and striking, are now in course of distribution, and will be posted on application.

F. NEWBERY & SONS.

W. H. BAILEY & SON'S

CHEST PROTECTORS

RESPIRATORS, &c.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

BEST PROTECTORS.				Sizes Single	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	
				„ Double	9 1/2 by 8 21 by 8	11 by 9 1/2 24 by 9	12 by 11 27 by 11	14 by 12 32 by 12	15 by 14 34 by 14	
Best Felt only	{	Single	per doz.	5/6	8/0	10/2	12/8	14/6
				Double	„	15/8	21/8	27/0	32/6	41/0
Flannel and Chamois, perforated			{	Single	„	8/0	10/6	15/0	18/0	24/6
				Double	„	21/0	28/0	34/0	40/0	50/0
Children's (Felt)				...	...	Single, 5/0 per dozen ; Double, 13/0 per dozen.				

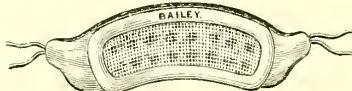
INDIARUBBER HOT-WATER BOTTLES,

FOR THE STOMACH AND FEET.



	Size	6 by 8	6 by 12	7 by 10	8 by 12	8 by 14	10 by 16
Plain	...	3/3	4/1	4/1	5/9	6/4	8 2
Covered	...	4/5	5/7	5/7	7/6	8/3	10/6

THE BEST AND STRONGEST THAT CAN BE MADE.



RESPIRATORS. Bailey's One Guinea Case, Glass Lid Box.

A neat, handy, and sufficient assortment to show any Customer. Contains two each of Nos. 1, 2, and 6; three each of No. 3; and one each of Nos. 5, 7, and 8. Usual cost, 23/5, without the Box.

No.	Per doz.	No.	Per doz.
1. Improved Cork, Velvet Pads, Oval ...	8 0	6. Silver Plated Wire, Silk Pads, Square ...	30/0
2. Aluminium " " ...	14/0	7. " " " Perforated Plates, extra power	42/0
3. Silver Plated Wire " " ...	21/0	8. Gilt Plated Wire, Oval " "	42/0
4. Perforated Plates " Square ...	21/0	9. " " " Square " "	50/0
5. Silver Plated Wire, Oval ...	30/0	10. " " " and Perforated Plates " "	72/0

Manufactory: 38 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

What the Journals say about Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap and Perfume.

CASHMERE BOUQUET SOAP.—We reprint the following extracts from notices of this delightful toilet soap in order that the Drug Trade who have not already stocked it may see that it will pay them to do so and to introduce it to their customers.

SPECIAL OFFER—CASHMERE BOUQUET PERFUME.—To enable chemists to introduce this perfume in a practical manner, we will supply thirteen bottles for each dozen ordered, the extra bottle to be opened and placed upon the counter where customers may have an opportunity of trying it. The remarkable delicacy and fragrance of this perfume make it an article of ready sale.

From "Piecaddyly."

I seem to have no end of novelties to tell you of to-day, and the last one is some new soap which hails from America, and is a most excellent article and pleasant to use, for I have got some. It is called Cashmere Bouquet, and is the invention of Messrs. Colgate & Co. The manufactory is 55 John Street, New York, but you can easily get it here.

From the "Star."

The other day, passing through Paris, I found as usual I had come without any soap. At an English chemist's I was offered, and accepted, a soap that was quite new to me—Colgate's. It is an exquisite soap, creamy, smooth, and with a ready lather. It leaves a beautiful feeling on the skin. After using it I felt for a while as if my complexion were as fresh and as smooth as a baby's. I don't know whether it has yet got into the shops. It ought to be popular. It is certainly a beautiful soap. A lady tells me it is especially good in London, as it softens the hard water. A friend of hers who went frequently to America had always to bring a packet back. Since she discovered she can get it here, she has been able to spare him this trouble.

From the "Court Circular."

It is somewhat remarkable that out of the two or three hundred exhibits at South Kensington no less than eleven stands are devoted to perfumery, and it is also noteworthy that, although some of the best English

perfumers are here represented, it is to an American firm that the palm must be accorded, viz., Messrs. Colgate & Co., of New York, whose particular specialities are their Cashmere Bouquet and Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap, both of which are so refreshingly sweet, and so unlike any other perfumery we have come across, that of themselves they are sufficient to make the fortune of any firm of perfumers. The firm are said to be the largest and oldest toilet soap makers and perfumers in America, having received no less than thirty awards, and if the other preparations at all approach their Cashmere Bouquet, they well deserve all the honours they have obtained. The exhibits themselves form a highly artistic arrangement. Our opinion is that Cashmere Bouquet is positively unequalled.

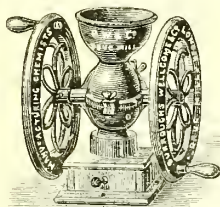
From the "London Medical Recorder."

Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.—This is a high-class toilet soap of a pale straw colour, highly fragrant, manufactured by Messrs. Colgate, extensive manufacturing perfumers of New York. The firm make no less than 103 different kinds of soap, but the Cashmere Bouquet has obtained so much favour that, we are informed, the quantity sold last year exceeded that of all other fancy soaps imported into the United States. Messrs. Colgate & Co. have been lately awarded a Gold Medal at the Ostend Sanitary Exhibition for their Cashmere Bouquet Soap and Perfume.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap, price retail 1s. 3d., per doz. 10s., per gross 110s. net.
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Perfume, price 1 oz., 2s. 6d. retail, 22s. per doz., 255s. per gross; 2 oz., 4s. retail, 30s. 9d. per doz., 355s. per gross, of all Wholesale Druggists.
Depot: 67 Holborn Viaduct.

THE BEST DRUG MILL.

CONSTRUCTED ON AN IMPROVED PRINCIPLE. CUTTERS REMOVABLE FOR INSPECTION OR CLEANING.



This Mill can be regulated to grind to any degree of fineness or coarseness required, and by the mere turning of a thumb-screw can be opened and the cutters removed in a minute. The form of the cutters is designed so as to crush and reduce to powder almost any pulverisable substance, effectually and quickly, at the same time that the cutting edge is never destroyed, thus saving the expense of re-cutting, incident to the ordinary Mill. The cutters always keep their edge, and never require re-toothing; if broken they can be replaced at a trifling cost. In this Mill alone there is no danger or loss resulting from grinding any number of different substances in succession, because between each operation the Mill can be opened, the cutters taken out, cleaned, and replaced with the greatest ease.

Professor Maisch, Philadelphia Col. Pharmacy, U.S.A., says:—"The best Mill that has been devised. One of the prominent advantages is the facility with which the internal working parts can be viewed by simply turning one screw."

Prices.—Plain (3a), 36; (4a), 54; (4½a), 90. Ornamented (3a), 45; (4a), 65; (4½a), 100. Subject to usual discount.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS**WHOLESALE AND**

Established at



TRADE MARK.

EXPORT DRUGGISTS.

95 Bishopsgate St., 1714.

SELECT PREPARATIONS—"HERON" BRAND.**Cascara Cordial.**

(For Habitual Constipation.)

Ess. pro Mist. Ferri Co.**Liquor Santal Co.****Pepsin Glycer. Acid.****Sol. Bismuth. Aromat.****Syr. Hypophos. Co.****Vin. Cocæ.****Cucumber Cream.****Cucumber Juice.****Cucumber Pomade.****EXTRACT OF MALT IN VACUO,**

Keeps perfectly, and possesses the characteristic flavour of Malt.

INFANTS' FOOD MALTED IN BULK.**CONCENTRATED SOLUBLE ESSENCES,**

For Flavouring Aerated Beverages.

ROLLED PILLS

UNCOATED AND GELATINE OR PEARL COATED.

5 COLEMAN ST., LONDON.

The Chemist and Druggist.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE:

NORMANBY CHAMBERS, MELBOURNE.

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Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade
For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA is included.

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WE are getting ready THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1889 very rapidly. Our interests in Australia are now so important that we must despatch our edition for that part of the world by an earlier mail than heretofore. Consequently we must ask advertisers to send in their copy earlier than before. This DIARY is the most important advertising medium published in the course of the year. It is used for reference by chemists and druggists in every part of the world every day and all the year round; and no firm which has anything to sell which druggists buy should miss the opportunity of an announcement in its pages. We shall be much obliged for early application for space.

POST CARD COMPETITION.—No. 10.

WE shall be glad to receive in the course of the current month some

OLD ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS

Of proprietary and patent medicines. In Mr. ALPE's "Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty" the names of a great many obsolete medicines of last century are given. We wish our ingenious correspondents to take one of these (the medicine must be an absolutely obsolete one) and fit for it such an advertisement as would have been suitable or likely to have been composed a hundred years ago. They may if they please give us the English of a much earlier period. What we desire is to see the effect of such quaint language if published at the present day. The advertisement should be in paragraph form, and should not occupy more than about an inch of print. The specimens must be sent on post-cards, and only subscribers and their employes are eligible to compete. We shall give the usual guinea for the best.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING."

A WORK which no dispensing chemist should be without. Describes the principles of the art of dispensing, explains difficulties, and contains a large number of useful data and notes for the dispensing counter. The book is conveniently arranged in chapters wherein all the commonly recurring forms of medication are discussed. It is illustrated, and contains a considerable number of *facsimile* autograph prescriptions. In black cloth, gold lettered, 8vo., 290 pages. Price 3s. 6d., or post free 3s. 10d. May be obtained with ordinary goods from any of the undermentioned wholesale houses at the published price, thus saving carriage:—

Barclay & Sons (Limited), Farringdon Street, E.C.
Burgoyne, Barbidges & Co., 16 Coleman Street, E.C.
Barroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.
Clay, Dod & Co., Liverpool
Davy, Yates & Roulledge, Park Street, Southwark, S.E.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh
W. Edwards & Son, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Evans, Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, E.C.
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, North London Chemical Work, Holloway, N.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
Philip Harris & Co. (Limited), Birmingham
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Coleman Street, E.C.
Herrings & Co., Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, Bishopsgate Street, F.C.
Hovenden & Sons, City Road, E.C., and Berners Street, W.C.
John Ismay & Co., Newcastle-on Tyne
H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, W.C.
Lynch & Co., Aldersgate Street, E.C.
May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
P. Newbery & Son, King Edward Street, E.C.
G. T. W. Newsholme, 74 Market Place, Sheffield
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester
Raines & Co., York
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh
J. Sanger & Sons, Oxford Street, W.
T. & H. Smith & Co., Duke Street, Edinburgh
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham
Sutton & Co., Bow Churchyard, E.C.
John Thompson, Hanover Street, Liverpool
Thompson, Millard & Co. (Limited), Curtain Road, F.C.
J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester
Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, S.E.

Names of other firms will be added to this list as we receive instructions from them. We cannot send single copies to any wholesale house for enclosure.

"The Art of Dispensing" has been adopted as a text-book by the principals of the Manchester College of Pharmacy (Mr. W. S. Turner) and the Edinburgh Royal Dispensary Pharmacy School (Mr. William Duncan), where copies may also be obtained. The Westminster College of Pharmacy will also supply copies.

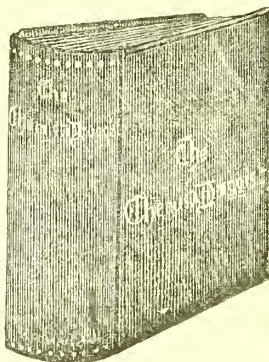
Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty, by E. N. ALPE, of the Middle Temple and the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House. Price 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 9d.

WE are now ready to supply this work. It gives a complete synopsis of the interpretations of the Board of Inland Revenue on doubtful points in the Medicine Stamp Acts. It shows the concessions which have been made from time to time by the Commissioners, and explains the reasons on which their interpretations and concessions are based. It contains, besides, much curious information in regard to patent medicines ancient and modern, and is a work essential to the proper equipment of a chemist's library. Most of the firms named in the list above have ordered stock, and no doubt any of them will supply the book.

WE do not seem to be well suited for the honourable position of an official organ. At least that is the verdict of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society. We find, to our dismay, that we are regarded in Dublin as opponents of the Society. We had fondly imagined that our well-meant efforts to make clear the policy of the Council, and our quite sincere and disinterested intentions to promote so much of it as we have thought to be fair and wise, were appreciated by the gentlemen who direct the pharmaceutical affairs of Ireland; so that their anathema comes upon us as a surprise. We can but thank the gentlemen who spoke for us at the annual meeting, and certainly not less those who spoke against us for the complimentary speeches with which they let us down so pleasantly. Still we should like to have had one little tangible specimen of our unfairness furnished to us. Candidly, we do not believe we have been unfair; we know the opponents of the Society have thought we have been unfair to them, and, now that we find ourselves sloping at a corresponding angle in the view of our pharmaceutical friends (if we may still call them so), we begin to believe that we have been exactly upright. We are enjoying the sweets of martyrdom.

THE resignation of Mr. H. Bellyse Baildon as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council is regarded in Bloomsbury Square as a serious matter for the Society, and we believe that a feeling akin to this exists in the north. It might be supposed from the fact that at last election a second Scotch candidate came forward but was unsuccessful, that the vacancy would easily be filled up. We believe, however, that Mr. Watt is not inclined to come forward, and that the Scottish Executive are looking elsewhere for a successor to Mr. Baildon. There is some difficulty in this, as an Edinburgh man is required, and there are few suitable men there who aspire to the honour. The last three Scotch representatives on the Council, viz, Messrs. Baildon, Borland, and Young, resigned their positions as examiners to take their place in the Council. If precedent is followed, at present the Board of Examiners should again furnish a councillor; and this it is able to do. Strange to say, there are many men eager and willing to take their places on the Board should that become necessary. Mr. Baildon, we may state, has now entirely severed his connection with pharmacy, and devotes all his time to journalistic and other literary work, which includes lectures on English literature.

THE reading cases which we offer to subscribers are now used by a very large number of chemists, and are found very convenient. They keep together thirteen numbers in very tidy form, always ready for reference. By having two cases in hand the numbers of a complete volume are always available until the time comes for binding. We sell these cases at the office for 1s., or by parcels post 1s. 3d., or two for 2s. 3d. We cannot forward them to any house for enclosure, nor by any of the carriers, as in the latter case we have to pay for booking.



ADVERTISEMENTS of employers and assistants can be received by us up to the first post on Friday mornings, and will be inserted in the current week's issue.

MARRIAGE.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

CARPENTER—PARKS.—At St. Werburg's Church, Bristol, by the Rev. James Fox, assisted by the Rev. John Bushell, Edmund Carpenter, chemist (Henry Hodder & Co., Bristol), to Rhoda Augusta, third daughter of William Parks, of Cannington, Somerset.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT.—The death is announced of Mr. W. Husband Beaumont, at the age of 80, at his residence, Pier Road, Rosherville, Gravesend. The deceased started in business as a chemist in the New Road, Gravesend, in 1836. He held a number of parochial appointments at Gravesend, and was for nine years the Secretary of the Poplar Hospital.

COLCHESTER.—At Marquess Road, Canonbury, N., on September 22, Mr. William Markham Colchester, sen., pharmaceutical chemist, aged 71. The deceased gentleman was a well-known pharmacist in the north of London. For upwards of forty years his name has been associated with the manufacture of concentrated essences and infusions—indeed he may be said to have been a pioneer in developing these useful preparations. In 1845 he introduced to professional notice the concentrated liquor sennæ compositus. He was also the first to manufacture liquor ergotæ ammoniatus, having introduced it several years before it was mentioned in the 1858 edition of Dr. Waller's "Practical Midwifery." Mr. Colchester's death was sudden and unexpected. About six o'clock on the evening of September 22 he left business apparently in his usual health, but as he was about retiring to rest he complained of pain in the region of the heart, syncope followed, and in about an hour he passed away.

CRAVEN.—On September 17, Mr. R. Craven, chemist and druggist, 51 Penny Street, Blackburn. Aged 47. The deceased had been very low-spirited for the last two years, and appeared in his usual health when he arose at six o'clock on the date in question. At seven o'clock he took some coffee upstairs to his wife, and told her he had not a friend in the world. He drank the greater part of the coffee, and then went downstairs, where he remained till 8.30, when he again returned to bed. He expired before medical help could be called in. Mr. Craven was a chemist of thirty years' standing, and was well known in the town. In politics he was a Conservative, and in religion a Roman Catholic.

CUMMINGS.—On September 26, Mr. Michael Cummings, chemist and druggist, Alloa. Aged 60. Mr. Cummings was born at Aberchirder, Banffshire, and was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist in his native village. Afterwards he lived as assistant with Mr. Forbes, Aberdeen, and subsequently with Messrs. Raimes & Blanshards, of Edinburgh. In 1850 he bought the succession to a business in Alloa. During the past twenty years he had taken an active part in the public works of the town, and had been a magistrate of the burgh since 1869.

FEWTRELL.—On October 2, Mr. John Fewtrell, chemist and druggist, 19 Main Street, Turriff. Aged 58.

FREELAND.—On September 26, at Brier Cottage, Bathgate, Mr. John Freeland, chemist and druggist.

HUNT.—On September 26, 1888, Mr. Thomas Jones Hunt, chemist and druggist, 10 Southgate Street, Gloucester.

KNOTT.—On September 28, Mr. Robert Knott, chemist and druggist, 1 Blackburn Street, Bolton. Aged 65. Mr. Knott took a great interest in photographic chemistry, and is said to have been the first to introduce photographic cartes de visite in Lancashire.

NEWCOMBE.—On September 22, Mr. John Brendon Newcombe, chemist and druggist, Okehampton. Aged 44.

SYKES.—The death is announced of one of the oldest chemists and druggists in Southport, Mr. Sykes. He died on Sunday last after a few days' illness. Mr. Sykes had been in business in the town for thirty years. He had been often solicited to take part in the public affairs of the town, but had always declined.

Metropolitan Reports.

THE MEDICINE STAMP ACT.—A correspondent informs us that the Inland Revenue officers made a raid on Wednesday evening on the S.E. district of London, and carried away a black bag full of spoil. They may turn up in the N.W. district next week. The moral is that chemists should provide themselves with the "Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty" at once.

STEALING TO KILL.—Samuel James Meredith (39), a foreman in the Surrey Commercial Docks, went the other day to the surgery of Dr. Cooper, Bermondsey, and took the bottle of an opiate off the shelf, afterwards going home and making a draught of it, upon which toxic symptoms ensued. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he died on Tuesday. An inquest was held by Mr. Langham on Wednesday, when the facts in the case were brought out.

EARNINGS OF A LONDON DOCTOR.—In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, Dr. Raynor, a medical man, practising among the poor in Westminster, appeared on a judgment summons issued by a Mr. Humphreys for the non-payment of a debt in compliance with a previous order of the court. Dr. Raynor said he had not the least desire to evade payment, but the fact was, it was with the greatest difficulty that he earned enough to subsist upon—the competition was so very keen. Several dispensaries had opened near him, and they gave advice and medicine for a week for 3*d.* The utmost he could earn was about a pound a week. Plaintiff said he could not, of course, say what the amount was that the defendant earned, but he knew he was a doctor in practice. His Honour said upon the evidence he should not make any order for payment.

A PATENT MEDICINE CENSURED.—On September 26 Dr. Diplock held an inquest on the body of Alice Rosina Shaw, aged nine months, the child of a labourer, of 38 Brackenbury Road, W. The mother said the child had been ill, but she had not any medical advice. On Monday morning she found the child dead. On the Sunday night she gave her three drops of a cough mixture. Dr. G. H. Blackmore, of Goldhawk Road, said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, which was extremely emaciated. There was no food in the stomach. The child had died while asleep. Death was due to a narcotic. There was no appearance of suffocation. The doctor produced the bottle, which was labelled "Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixir," which he said was a narcotic. The Coroner remarked that it no doubt contained opium. Such cases would arise while the Government permitted the sale of those poisons. He had written to the Home Office, calling attention to medicines of that kind being sold, but nothing had come of it. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure."

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The syllabus has just been issued of the first quarter of the twelfth session, which commences at 9 P.M. on Thursday next with an address by Mr. E. J. Millard, the President. Of the nine meetings which follow, six will be devoted to papers, and three to sociality. Amongst the contributors of solid material are Professor Green, who will speak on November 1 regarding "The Chemical Processes which accompany the Germination of the Seed"; on the Thursday following Mr. A. W. Stokes, public analyst for Paddington, will discourse on "The Adulterations of our Breakfast Table"; and on December 13, Mr. F. Ransom will contribute a paper on "Standardised Pharmaceutical Preparations." Mr. T. A. Ellwood and Mr. F. V. Butterfield are the other names which figure on the syllabus. The Burroughs Wellcome prize of 5*l.*, together with the Association's silver medal, and a copy of Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy," will again be awarded for the best essay describing recent practical researches, discoveries, and improvements in pharmacy. The association meets in its old quarters, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C.

THE BRUTAL ATTACK ON A CHEMIST.—At the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, William Seaman again appeared charged with a brutal attack on John Simkin, chemist, 82 Berners Street, Whitechapel. Seaman had been twice remanded, as in consequence of his injuries Mr. Simkin had

been unable to give evidence before. He now stated that on September 8, at about ten minutes to twelve, he was about closing his shop door, when the prisoner came in and asked him for a pennyworth of zinc ointment. He got the ointment and gave it to him. Seaman then asked for a pennyworth of powdered alum. Whilst he was serving him with this the prisoner suddenly struck him a heavy blow with a hammer on the head. Witness had his hat on at the time, but could not say how it got off, as it was afterwards found in the road. The blow caught him on the forehead. Directly the prisoner hit him he rushed round the counter and again struck him with the hammer. He (the accused) then dropped the hammer, and he (witness) picked it up and gave it to a man who came in. He (witness) was cut at the back of the ear, was covered in blood, and was bruised all over the body. He had never before seen the prisoner, and he appeared to be sober. Seaman: Did you weigh the alum? —Witness: No. Prisoner: What is it a pound? That is what caused the dispute. Corroborative evidence was given, and the prisoner, who said he should say nothing, was committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder.

PRESCRIBING BY CHEMISTS.—An inquest was held at Bromley on September 28, before Mr. George Collier, respecting the death of a boy named John Leonard Connor, who had died on the previous Monday. He had been sick during the previous night, and his mother obtained for him a powder from a chemist which was said to have consisted of calomel and sugar. The lad died in the afternoon. A doctor who was called in said the symptoms were those of acute gastritis, and he was of opinion that death was due to syncope caused by excessive retching. The jury expressed the opinion that, had the doctor instead of the chemist been consulted, the boy's life might have been saved. They eventually returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."—On the same date Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at St. George's-in-the-East Vestry Hall respecting the death of Elizabeth Wilson, aged 66, of 36 Old Gravel Lane, who was taken ill on the previous Monday, and a charwoman was sent by the landlady to a doctor's for a bottle of medicine. She, however, went to a chemist's and described the deceased as suffering from diarrhoea and vomiting. A mixture was accordingly made up and sent, with instructions, verbal and written, which were that the medicine was to be taken every four hours. Dr. Sargeant, who was called in after death, stated that the bottle of medicine was half empty, and the deceased must have taken in about four hours what should have lasted thirty-two hours. The post-mortem showed that death was due to pleuro-pneumonia, therefore the medicine could not have done her any good. The Coroner remarked on the foolishness of people going to a chemist instead of a doctor; and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

MR. BARCLAY has attended 85 times out of a possible 90 meetings of the Town Council.

MESSRS. P. HARRIS & Co. had a good exhibit at the Queen's College conversazione on Monday. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. also exhibited, together with makers of surgical and other appliances of use to medical men.

CRICKET.—A match was played at the Langley Cricket Ground, Small Heath, Wednesday afternoon, between the M.C.C.A. and the Langley Club second team, which resulted in favour of the former by 14 runs. The scores were:—Association, 43; the Langley, 29.

MASON'S COLLEGE.—Among the prize takers at this institution were two who are not unknown to pharmacy—Mr. Liverseege, assistant to the borough analyst, and Mr. John Barclay, son of Mr. Town-Councillor Barclay. It was noticed that at the distribution of prizes on Monday the

successful lady students did not receive that applause which was so heartily accorded to the successful male students.

DISPENSING CHARGES.—As an addition to the discussion now proceeding in your columns, I am told that the following prescription was dispensed and charged 1s. by a well-known establishment here:—

Pot. iodid.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Tr. hyosey.	..	..	..	..	3j.
.. card. co.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Eth. chlor.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	16 oz.

THE ADVANTAGE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF CHEMISTRY.—Who would not study chemistry? This is the question half Birmingham is now asking. The reason is plain. At a meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday it was announced that the gas committee had raised the salary of the secretary to the department, Mr. Edwin Smith, in ten years from 500*l.* to 1,250*l.*, the last advance being one of 250*l.* The Council, to the majority of the members of which this substantial increase was unknown until Tuesday, asked with some indignation what were the special qualities of the secretary entitling him to such handsome remuneration. The chairman of the committee, Councillor Bishop, promptly supplied the reason. He pointed out that Mr. Smith, in addition to his other attainments, possessed a good knowledge of chemistry, and that chiefly from that fact he had saved the ratepayers a loss to the tune of about 2,000*l.* a year. The chemistry department at the Mason College is now likely to be overrun with students. May we suggest to Professor Tilden the advisability of securing the services of a goodly array of assistants?

THE HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS AND THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Considerable feeling has been manifested among the members of the Birmingham Medical Institute in consequence of the use of the library of the institute being granted for the holding of the British Homœopathic Congress last week. It was not generally known to the members that the room was to be used for that purpose, and when the report of the proceedings of the congress appeared in the newspapers many members of the institute were extremely surprised and annoyed. It appears that application was made for the use of the room by Dr. Charles Huxley, and it is said that the president, Mr. C. A. Newnham, of Wolverhampton, under the impression that the library was required for a meeting for scientific purposes of no special public significance, readily acceded to the application. Sir James Sawyer, Dr. Edginton, Dr. Richards, and Mr. Hunt have resigned their membership of the institute, presumably to mark their disapproval of any contact with the despised sect. Their resignations have been accepted by the council. When the institute was founded there was a very animated discussion as to whether homœopathic practitioners should be admitted as members. Principally owing to the advocacy of the late Dr. Heslop, the doors were opened to them; but there was some soreness on the part of the minority, which has now been revived, especially by the marked manner in which the president of the Homœopathic Congress referred at the recent meeting to the old controversy.

BIRMINGHAM CHEMISTS' CUSTOMERS.—This is the sort of business we are doing now. A stout lady passing along an important and crowded thoroughfare, seeing a chemist in his shop, asked him if he would mind shouting to ask a tram, which was fifty yards away, to stop until she could get up to it.—An elderly lady was taken to one of our first shops and placed in a comfortable chair, and the assistant was requested by the younger lady to see that the next tram which came by should be stopped, and the elderly lady escorted to it. This commission, like the previous one, was declined.—A favourite order is change for a sovereign, and if the merchant prince's relative be told by the poor chemist that he does not give change, he is asked if he sells jujubes, and on being told they are 2*d.* per oz., an order for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. follows, and the inevitable sovereign is then changed.—Stamps are in considerable demand, and the lucky pharmacist who happens to be near a pillar-post box can keep up a good show of customers. If the Government want to do anything for us, let them supply us with penny stamps wholesale at a halfpenny each, and we will wait patiently for the new Pharmacy Act.—Not long ago one of us was rung up about

11 P.M., and on going to the door a young upstart member of a good family in the neighbourhood came in, asked for pen, ink, paper, and stamp, to write a letter, which he did there and then. Just before leaving he said he asked this because "his people came there for their goods." There were no signs of thanks.—A feminine member of the Jewish persuasion entered a shop and asked how alum was sold. The price being named, Rachel entered into a simple calculation, and having arrived at the largest amount that a $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* could buy, she asked for that quantity, and ordered it to be sent to Edgbaston, quite two miles away.—"Would your mind tying up this parcel for me?" said a well-dressed lady to the chief attendant of a large shop. "Not at all," said he, knowing her to be a former good customer. In doing so he found that the articles were drugs, &c., procured from a neighbouring store. Mont Blanc could not have rivalled the coolness with which she remarked, as she thanked him, "They never wrap their parcels so well as you do."

BUXTON.

NOT SO ROSY AS PAINTED.—The readers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* may be looking with envious eyes upon the chemists of Buxton and thinking of their happy lot. Another correspondent explains that Mr. Ashton in last Saturday's issue quoted from a list drawn up some years since and not now strictly adhered to. The state of this and other departments of the business may be judged of by noting advertisements in the local paper. One reads, "The Buxton Drug Stores and Dispensing Establishment"; another, "Patent medicines, &c., at reduced prices"; and yet another, "Patent medicines at store prices." Four out of the seven chemists' windows are placarded with similar devices. Chemist No. 8 recently filed his petition, and the remainder of his stock and fixtures is to be sold by auction next week. The season, which is never anything but a short one, is now nearly over, and for the next six or nine months Buxton chemists will be sitting in their back parlours trying to keep the fire warm and waiting for customers who do not turn up. The resident population is only about 7,000, and is not by any means a wealthy one.

HANLEY.

A DRUG STORE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A fire of a destructive character occurred on Tuesday night at the premises of the Hanley Drug Company, in Hope Street. The fire was discovered shortly before nine o'clock, and aid was promptly at hand. The heat was intense, and bottles constantly bursting caused glass to fly about in a dangerous manner. Steps were taken to preserve the adjoining property, and they were successful. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the flames under, and after the place had been burning about an hour the roof fell in. It was not until five hours after the outbreak that the fire was extinguished. The damage done is considerable.

HEREFORD.

HE CHOSE SHEEP DIP.—An inquest was held on September 28 respecting the death of an old man named Welsh, who had been employed by Mr. Goodwin, a farmer in the neighbourhood. The old man was in low spirits and had often threatened to cut his throat or drown himself, but no one took much notice of his announcements. Ultimately he was found sitting in some straw in a barn, and the evidence showed almost conclusively that he had taken a considerable quantity of Cooper's sheep dip. The jury found that he poisoned himself while insane.

LIVERPOOL.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS COST MONEY.—At the meeting of the Health Committee held on October 3, the payment of 13,311*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* was ordered; while the Hospital Committee signed for 1,568*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

THE BIRKENHEAD DISPENSARY.—One of the Birkenhead Guardians, Mr. F. N. Baidon, paid a visit to the dispensary the other day. He found it like a pigstye. In his own telling words, "he never saw a more dirty, filthy place in all

his life." There were nineteen bottles on the counter without corks in them, and they all contained drugs of one sort or another. [Perhaps carbolic acid was one of them.] No time is to be lost in putting the dispensary into a proper state.

THE WEATHER.—The merry cough mixture, the frisky chest-protector, the prepossessing respirator, the appetising oil of cod's liver, and the fascinating gout pill do now take the places of honour on our counters and in our windows, which of late were occupied by the frivolous saline, the phlegmatic sponge-bag, the capricious corn-solvent, and the suggestions of Gilead's balms evolved by the *l'd.* camphor locket. These changes are necessitated by having Christmas weather the first week in October.

THE POWERS THAT BE.—As an evidence of how well the Pharmacy Act is administered, a pharmacy might be pointed out in one of the busiest streets of Liverpool, over the door of which a chemist's name appears which was erased by death from the pharmaceutical roll almost eleven years ago, and since which time the business has been managed by three maiden and unqualified daughters of the late chemist. In the window may now be seen choice cheroots alternating with castor oil, "penny picks," and sundry bottles with obscure labels.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.—All the lectures and classes commenced on Monday, October 1, and our local college entered, under the most brilliant auspices, on the eighth year of its academic life. The numerical strength of students registered, the number of day and evening classes, and the enthusiasm of both teacher and taught were individually and collectively "best on record." And this notwithstanding the fact that they have not had a newly-created knight to clothe in new verbal garb the old, old platitudes, nor a medical baronet to vary the old, old story by an onslaught upon Hahnemann. In short, not a speech was heard, not a dirgeful note, as they opened the session on Monday.

ANOTHER LARD CASE.—On Wednesday, October 3, Thomas Ward, provision dealer, 18 Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, appeared before Mr. Raffles at the City Police Court in answer to a summons for selling adulterated lard. The lard had been bought as "watered" lard, but in addition to 13 per cent. of water it contained 15 per cent. of foreign fats. Defendant said that he did not profess to sell the lard as pure, but as adulterated; the reason he sold it was because there was a demand for it, and people would have it, but since this action was taken he discontinued its sale. Mr. Raffles dismissed the case, but in reply to an application for costs, emphatically refused them, adding that he thought the defendant got off very well.

LIVERPOOL HOUSEHOLD STORES.—At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above concern, the resolutions passed at the previous meeting to wind up voluntarily, to appoint Mr. Theodore Rogers as liquidator for the winding up, and to proceed with the submitted scheme of reconstruction were ratified. The chairman then informed the meeting that part of the scheme of reconstruction was the subscription of 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* for preference shares (7½ per cent.). These shares the present shareholders had exhibited little anxiety to apply for, so that a syndicate was in process of formation to take over the property. Already nine gentlemen had offered 500*l.* each, and one gentleman 3,000*l.* If the shareholders allowed this syndicate to acquire the estate, they (the shareholders) would lose everything. It was resolved that another opportunity be allowed to the shareholders to apply for the preference stock. The chairman, Mr. Alderman Shallerross, stated his conviction that the elements of success were in the Household Stores, and they were determined that it should not go to the wall.

MANCHESTER.

FIRE.—Early on Tuesday morning fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Joseph Fryer & Co., wholesale druggists, drysalts, &c., 103 Shudehill. The fire-brigade was promptly summoned. On its arrival the premises, a range of buildings three stories high, were found to be to a considerable extent in flames. Jets were attached to the mains, and in about

two hours the fire was extinguished. The building and contents were seriously damaged. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS, &c.—To the monthly meeting of the Salford Town Council, held on Wednesday, Mr. J. Carter Bell, the public analyst, reported that during the quarter ended September 30 he had analysed 303 samples, including 7 lards, 29 drugs, and 8 aerated waters. Of the samples examined 24 were adulterated, including 9 drugs. The 9 drugs were bitartrate of potash, or what was commonly known as cream of tartar. These were adulterated with about 10 per cent. of sulphate of potash, and the analyst stated that as cream of tartar was worth more than 100*l.* a ton, and sulphate of potash only about 10*l.* a ton, the addition of 10 per cent. of this latter salt made a very respectable profit. Not one of these drugs, he added, was bought at a druggist's shop. The lard was adulterated with 20 per cent. of cotton-seed oil. All the samples of lemonade, soda-water, &c., contained lead, in some cases only a mere trace. The analyst suggested that as such beverages are manufactured by first-class firms without containing a trace of this poisonous metal, it is not too much to ask of the smaller makers that they should sell their aerated waters of the same high degree of purity. The report was received and adopted.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Arrangements are in progress for the meetings of this association during the winter months, on which we appear to have now entered. On Wednesday night, October 12, the annual meeting is to be held in the rooms of the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel, to receive the report of the secretary (Mr. Wilson), to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact other business. The monthly meetings are to be held at the same place on the second Wednesday of each month. Since the association last met a valuable addition has been made to its library. From the guarantee fund raised by the local committee for the pharmaceutical conference held in the city last year, there was a surplus of over 40*l.*, and it was thought that this sum could not be more profitably spent than in enriching the library of the association. The committee to whom the matter was entrusted, consisting of Dr. Thresh, Mr. F. B. Bengier, Mr. W. Elborne, and Mr. H. Wilson, have spent the money in the purchase of a microscope, several American and Continental books, and a new book-case. It is hoped that with such additional attraction the muster of members at the meetings may be larger than it has been in some previous years.

NEWCASTLE (STAFFORDSHIRE).

JURY SERVICE.—On the grand jury of the "maiden" Quarter Sessions held here on Friday, September 28, there were no fewer than three chemists and druggists, viz., Messrs. E. Turner, J. Poole, and J. Gould.

COTTON-SEED OIL AND OLIVE OIL.—On Monday at the County Petty Sessions, Dr. J. T. Arlidge and Mr. James Heath being the magistrates on the bench, a charge was preferred against Thomas Dean, chemist, and the postmaster at Audley, of having sold as olive oil what was really cotton-seed oil. The defence was that the oil was bought in good faith. The magistrates said they did not dispute that, but were bound by the Act of Parliament; and the seller had his remedy against the wholesale dealer. Otherwise the fine would not have been so heavy as that they felt bound to inflict in the interests of the public. A penalty of 5*l.* was inflicted.

SEVENOAKS.

THE PRICE OF ARROWROOT.—At a meeting of the Sevenoaks Board of Guardians on Tuesday, Mr. Fox remarked that in Mr. Ellman's tender for the supply of groceries, &c., arrowroot had been put down at 8*d.* per lb. Now the stuff supplied at this price could not be arrowroot at all. The usual price of arrowroot was 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and it would be simply absurd on the part of the board to accept a tender for the supply of arrowroot at such a low price. The board resolved to strike out this item from the tender and purchase arrowroot when required in the ordinary way.

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—The inaugural meeting of the School of Pharmacy is to be held in Montgomery Hall, on Wednesday next, October 10, at 7.30 P.M. prompt, when an address will be delivered and prizes distributed by Dr. Symes, of Liverpool. All students and friends—ladies as well as gentlemen—are invited to be present. The annual dinner of the Society will be given in the Freemasons' Hall at the close of the meeting, commencing at 9 P.M. prompt.

IRELAND.

CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.—These schools are now open for the session, and the well-fitted chemical laboratory should prove a boon to the young pharmacist anxious to obtain a sound knowledge of general chemistry.

MEATH HOSPITAL ENLARGEMENT.—On Tuesday last the Lord Lieutenant declared open the John Barber and John Bury wings, which have recently been added to this handsome hospital. His Excellency spoke in very high terms of the hospital, and gave great praise to the charming band of the Red Cross Sisters who form its nursing staff.

MR. JAMES BERRYMAN, a young chemist of Belfast, died on September 28, at his mother's house at Holywood. On the previous night he was reading in bed, and then attempted to extinguish the lamp by blowing down the chimney. The lamp exploded and set fire to his nightdress and bed-clothes. He was terribly burned, and some hours afterwards died in intense agony.

AMALGAMATION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—Students will be glad to learn that the proposed scheme will not be in working order this session. I am informed by an eminent professor, that, should the plan be successful, Dr. Ledwich, of Harcourt Street, intends to open a proprietary school, at which night lectures on all subjects will be delivered.

A CARELESS CHEMIST.—A gentleman showed me a porter bottle, this evening, duly labelled "Guinness' XX," full of a dark liquid. On examining the contents I recognised the liquid as common carbolic acid. Mr. B. informed me the acid had been obtained by his servant at a highly respectable house in the city. I found, on inquiry, that the poison had been sold by an apprentice, who, too lazy to label the bottle, merely said to the girl, "Moind and don't be afther dhrinkin' this fur stout."

ANOTHER EXAMINATION SCENE.—Of a truth there is something wrong with pharmaceutical legislation in the Emerald Isle.

Scene—Examination Hall, R.C.S.I.

Examiner (to candidate for the "hall"): "Well, let me see; how much 'magnesium sulphas' would you give for a dose?"

Candidate (a very practical young gentleman): "Is it salts ye mane, sur? Sure, thin, I'd giv' a penn'orth."

Our practical friend has been allowed further opportunities for studying poeology.

SURE TO HIT.—The following prescription by an eminent physician was handed in at a house in town:—

Magnes. sulph. exsic.	3ss.
Tr. cinch. co.	3vj.
„ valer. ammon.	3j.
Sp. ammon. fact.	3vj.
„ chlorof.	3iij.
Ess. camph.	3iij.
Liq. strychninae	3ij.
Ext. sarsae. liq.	3ss.
Magnes. carb.	3ij.
Infus. calumb.	3ij.
Syr. zingiberis	3j.
Mucilag.	3j.
Aq. flor. aurant.	3xij.

Ft. mist. sig. coch. amp. bis quotidie.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

UNIVERSITY CHEMISTRY CHAIR.—At a meeting of the court on October 3, Thomas Carnelley, D.Sc. (London), B.Sc. (Vict.), F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry in the University College, Dundee, was, on the motion of John Webster, Esq., LL.D., seconded by Major Ramsay, of Barra, appointed to the vacant chair. The emoluments amount to about 1,000*l.* a year.

DUNDEE.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION continues to swell in numbers here. Within the last few days two have been added to the list, viz., Dr. Kelly and Dr. Thomas Small, who has resumed practice in Lochee.

THE GEOCHRONOSCOPE is the latest attractive feature for the pharmacy. Mr. James Anderson, of the Dundee Drug Stores, has developed the idea from an invention by a local clock-maker. The geochronoscope consists of a round cylinder, on which is placed a map of the world. While examining this instrument it struck Mr. Anderson that if it could be attached to a clock and moved by the clock in such a way that the cylinder would revolve once every twenty-four hours, the relative time in any part of the world would be shown at a glance. Mr. Kelt took up the idea, and has made for Mr. Anderson an instrument which is perfect in every particular. The clock is mounted on the geochronoscope. A thin elastic cord, stretched from above to below the cylinder, acts as a meridian index, and as the cylinder revolves every part coming under this index is noon. There are twenty-four longitude lines on the cylinder, and these being numbered the same as an ordinary clock, the telling of the time in any given part is as simple as telling the time on an ordinary clock.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

BLUE VITRIOL POISONING.—Although poisoning accidents are rare in France—even carbolic acid casualties are seldom heard of—yet now and then some manage, notwithstanding the law's protection, to get poisoned through their own carelessness. Last Saturday, at Arras, a marble cutter, called Sohier, consulted a medical student about a slight indisposition, and was verbally advised to take an ounce or so of sulphate of magnesia. Without taking the trouble to write down the name of the stuff, the man sent a boy to M. Sagnet's pharmacy for the medicine. The child made a mistake, stepped into a neighbouring drug and paint shop, and there asked for "sulphate." M. Lefebvre, the druggist, gave to the boy an ounce of sulphate of copper. Sohier received the vitriol without question, dissolved it in water, swallowed the dose, and died a few hours later, after intense suffering.

NO MUNICIPAL PHARMACY FOR ST. OUEN.—The important suburban town of St. Ouen enjoys the privilege, unique in France at present, of having a mayor and municipal council belonging exclusively to the extreme Communistic and Socialistic parties. As a consequence the place is in a continual state of turmoil, and there seems to be no end to the vagaries imagined by that peerless council. At one time they will fight the school board, at another the town bakers, and at all times the clergy. Last June the council appropriated 10,000*fr.* for the establishment of a municipal pharmacy where medicines were to be retailed at cost. But the Prefect of the Seine quashed the ordinance, deciding that the town funds could not be used for such purpose. Then, last week, the council tried a bit of sharp practice, and passed a resolution virtually turning the hospital pharmacy into a municipal drug store according to their hearts. But Prefect Poubelle has again interfered with his veto, thus saving the Seine Pharmaceutical Syndicate money and trouble to protect their legal rights.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES at its last Monday sitting showed the influence of the cold weather. Most absentees have come back from the country, and many seats, left empty during the summer, were again occupied by familiar faces. Even M. de Lesseps was there. The old gentleman is really

a wonder. On last Saturday he was with his son lecturing at Bergerac; on Sunday they were in Bordeaux; and on Monday afternoon there he was, fresh and smiling, in his seat at the Academy meeting.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.—The whole number of suicides in France during 1887 was 7,572, of which 5,934 were males and 1,608 females. The Seine department, including Paris, had a quota of 1,420, or three times what ought to be its proportion according to population. As regards season, July had a record of 790, against an average of 575 for the other months. As regards age, between fifty and sixty was the period when most suicides occurred. As to reasons, 888 were assigned to money losses or fear of want, 1,031 to family losses; 1,125 to love and jealousy; 1,705 to dread of impending troubles and wish to escape punishment for crime; and finally 2,168 to mental disorders. It will be noticed that in France money losses and fear of want cause the smallest quota of suicides.

ROCK-EATING SNAILS.—M. Marey at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences (October 1) presented on behalf of an engineer at Constantine, Algeria, a specimen of stone bored with holes containing snail shells. The like, it seems, are not uncommon, and as the cavities proceed from underneath, according to snail habits, and each hole exactly corresponds to the size of its occupant, it is most likely the creatures have dug the recesses themselves into the rock, a hard variety of chalk-stone. Professor Milne-Edwards gave it as his opinion that the snails did bore the holes, partly mechanically with their rasping tongues, and partly chemically with the acidity of their secretions. In this respect M. Gaudry, a paleontologist, agreed with his naturalist fellow Academician, and said he thought the explanation to be, if not quite certain, at least very probable.

M. LOUIS BÉTIS, an interne pharmacist in the Marseilles hospitals, has been awarded a bronze medal for meritorious service in the Pharo and Hôtel-Dieu hospitals during the 1884-85 cholera epidemic.

PAUL BERT'S STATUE has met with ill luck. The amount of the voluntary contributions, 16,000*fr.*, was entrusted to a M. Haltier, who the other day disappeared with the money, and other funds besides. The fugitive has just been caught in Constantinople, but the recovery of the 16,000*fr.* is considered rather doubtful.

ADULTERATING PEPPER.—The warning given by the Paris Society of Pharmacy has not been in vain, for last week a large quantity of adulterated pepper was seized at a wholesale dealer's in Paris. The man must have been doing an extensive business, for he is said to have been in the habit of getting his ground olive seed by the waggon-load from Marseilles. But, strange enough, it seems the adulterant pays the same city dues (*octroi*) as pure pepper.

A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday M. Coignet, a druggist at 7 Place Péréire, had taken his little daughter to school, and, returning to his shop at 9 A.M., found that his assistant, Charles Courdal, aged 21, was absent. He called him, and receiving no reply went to his parlour, and then to his bedroom. He met Courdal and his wife leaving the latter room. He asked her what she had been doing, and on receiving from his wife a reply acknowledging her guilt, he seized a revolver which was lying near and pointed it at the young man. Courdal rushed back to the bedroom, then into an adjoining apartment, and tried to reach the corridor, but Coignet overtook him and fired at him three times, and Courdal fell dead on the floor. Madame Coignet was spared. Immediately after the commission of the crime M. Coignet showed great contrition, saying, "I have acted like a madman." He was taken to prison. He is about 34 years of age.

PARIS PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The opening meeting after vacation having organised on October 3 with its regular officers, namely, President Delpech and Perpetual Secretary Planchon, M. Grimbart read a communication from M. Levaillant respecting the action of glycerine on borax and cocaine muriate. When borax is added to a solution of the cocaine salt a precipitate occurs, which can be prevented by the addition of a little glycerine to the liquor. When, however, the precipitate has formed it is not redissolved by any adjunction of glycerine. Another

member remarked he had observed a similar preservative action on the part of mulberry syrup, always with the same proviso, that is, the addition of the syrup before the two chemicals are brought together; otherwise no precipitate already formed will be re-dissolved. As to the action of glycerine, both pharmacists agreed it could be easily explained, since soda borate watery solutions are alkaline, while any addition of glycerine renders them acid, as is now well-known. With mulberry syrup the case is different. It would be interesting to find out what substance there present possesses the property noticed.

A new reaction of antipyrine with alkalies was next alluded to. When bicarbonate of soda is added to a solution of antipyrine, a very distinct smell of acetic ether becomes evident. With caustic potassa the same odour, only fainter, is also manifested. No acetic ether, however, had been isolated to render its identification possible; yet the compound, no doubt, made its appearance, and the reaction offered an interesting field for further investigation.

Secretary Planchon showed a specimen of false ipecacuanha sent to him from Amsterdam. The drug in question has only the physical appearance of true ipecac. Chemical analysis shows it to contain no emetine; and microscopical investigation proves it to possess none of the characteristics of an ipecac. Besides, it is the rhizome of a monocotyledonous plant, while ipecac is a root proper. Nevertheless, as it appears large quantities of the worthless stuff are brought to market under the name of Ceylon ipecac, and its appearance is calculated to deceive, it is not amiss to give warning of the possible fraud intended.

M. Planchon also presented several specimens from Cuba, sent by two "doctresses of pharmacy," who, it seems, at one time studied in Paris, and obtained their degree somewhere in America. One was a fish of the *Solenodon* genus, found in the Cuban lakes, and the only living representative of a numerous tribe now found among fossils. The other consisted of two specimens preserved in alcohol, the male and female of an insectivorous animal closely related to the shrew-mouse, only much larger, and apparently belonging to the *Ganoides*. A number of insects of the Mantis family, indigenous in Cuba, accompanied the larger animals, also a spider-eating *Pelopus*, together with the nest, formed of hard clay and still containing the spider's anaesthesia by the insect's bite to preserve them as fresh food for the young brood. At the same time the Cuban ladies sent very neat little notes briefly describing their specimens. As an acknowledgment of their zeal, M. Planchon moved that they be elected foreign corresponding members of the Paris Society of Pharmacy. Their title, "Doctress of Pharmacy," may not be quite orthodox, but it was not the society's business to be hypercritical about foreign customs. The motion was unanimously carried, and MM. Bourquelot, Colin, and Boymond were appointed a committee to report at next meeting on the admission of the candidates. If they are elected, as seems likely, the Paris Society of Pharmacy will number "Doctresses of Pharmacy" among its corresponding members.

A WORK on the "Popular Beverages of Various Countries, their History, Production, and Consumption," by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F.L.S., will be published in October.

The Office, a new 1*d.* weekly journal, has been started at 60 Ludgate Hill. It deals with type-writing, shorthand, accountancy, languages, and other matters interesting to clerks.

"THE Tiklerusa Ballads" (Gurney & Jackson, 1 Paternoster Row). Admirers of the frivolous may be glad to hear that our amusing contributor "Nemo" has published a sixpenny pamphlet of rhymes under the above title.

WE have received a copy of "Notes on the Gums, Resins, and other economic products in the Mysore Government Museum," which has been written by Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S. The "Notes" are popular in character, and are arranged alphabetically according to the generic names of the plants yielding them. The common and native names of each substance are given, and also interesting bits of information regarding the uses to which substances of economic value are put.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council resumed its meetings on Wednesday, when the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Butt, Cross, Evans, Greenish, Hampson, Hills, Martin, Newsholme, Nichol, Richardson, Robbins, Savage, Schacht, Southall, and Symes responded to the call. Press representatives were admitted at 11.25 A.M., and the proceedings commenced at once by the reading of the minutes, which were approved.

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER.

Mr. Bremridge (Secretary and Registrar) intimated at this point that he had received the usual formal declarations, duly attested, to the effect that

Walter Thomas Norman Knock,
Alma Villa, The Greenway,
Uxbridge,

and Edward Poulson,
135 St. George Street East,
Middlesex,

were in business on their own account as chemists and druggists before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. He had made inquiries regarding the correctness of the declarations, and having satisfied himself about them, had placed the names of Messrs. Knock and Poulson on the register of chemists and druggists. A number of persons were also elected as adherents of the Society, and several were restored on payment of a fine.

At this point business began to drag somewhat, the members chatted amongst themselves about matters which have happened since the last meeting in August, and the President and Secretary had all the business to themselves. After some minutes' delay,

THE FINANCIAL REPORT

was submitted. This covered the months of August and September, and contained little that was not of routine character; such, for example, as printer's and paper merchant's accounts, monthly and quarterly salaries, and so on. Amongst the items which appear only now and then was a recommendation by the committee for the sale of 1,500*l.* worth of new Three per Cents., to cover expenditure on behalf of the new buildings which had been made out of the General Fund account. The medals for students were put down at 35*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the law costs in Scotland, due on the Hamilton case, amounted to 40*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Further, the Research Committee asked for payment of a portion of the grant made to it, and 52*l.* 10*s.* was voted.

THE PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report and commented upon it, explaining about the sale of the New Threes, and adding that he would bring up a motion regarding that matter later on.

MR. HAMPSON asked what a payment in regard to rent of the Pied Bull Yard property meant.

THE PRESIDENT said that was for ground-rent; and he added, amidst some amusement, that they must not now speak of the Pied Bull Yard, but of Galen Place, which was the new name that the Metropolitan Board of Works had given to it.

DIMINUTION OF INVESTED FUNDS.

On the motion of the President, it was agreed that the seal of the Society be attached to the power of attorney for the sale of not more than 2,000*l.* of the new Three per Cents.—this to cover the 1,500*l.* payment on behalf of the new property referred to above.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the committee was, as usual, read in private. It referred to seven cases, two of which were deferred for further consideration, three were declined relief, one received a grant of 5*l.*, and another a grant of 10*l.*, the name of the applicant in this case being placed on the provisional list of candidates for annuities. 10*l.* was voted to the Secretary's Casual Relief Fund. The committee had considered the

question of an election of annuitants in December. There were 46 annuitants on the list in October, 1887; six were elected in December last, and three have since died, leaving the total number of annuitants now on the fund at 49. There are at present on the provisional list of candidates seven names as follows:—

Unsuccessful Candidates at the 1887 Election.

Jones, Augusta, Marlborough. Aged 63. Widow of a registered chemist and druggist in business before August 1, 1868. Husband was in business twenty-four years at Cowes and Marlborough, and died in 1878. Applicant continued to carry on the business until 1884, but was unsuccessful. The interest on 100*l.* invested in gas shares is all she now has to depend upon, as she has no relatives able to help her, and her health is very feeble.

Spendelow, Mary E. Aged 58. Widow of Richard William Spendelow, of Liverpool, a registered chemist and druggist in business before August 1, 1868. Husband was unsuccessful at the last two elections of annuitants, and died in January, 1887, leaving his widow entirely without means.

Names placed on the List since the last Election.

Brown, Eliza, Coningsby. Aged 58. Widow of a member from 1853 to 1885. Applicant is entirely dependent on the temporary charity of friends, and is in bad health. Her own son is unable to assist her, and two step-children do not contribute towards her support.

Chapman, Richard J., Aberystwith. Aged 76. A member from 1849 to 1888, and a subscriber to the fund from 1871 to 1886. Applicant was in business at Ongar thirty-five years, and subsequently went to Manchester, where he was unsuccessful. He has hitherto had an allowance from his son, but the latter is unable to continue the assistance. Two other children do not contribute to applicant's support, and he is unable on account of his age and infirmities to earn anything.

Edwards, Hannah C., 89 Church Street, Stoke Newington. Aged 60. Widow of a registered chemist and druggist in business before August 1, 1868. Applicant suffers from valvular disease of the heart, which renders her quite incapable of following any employment or doing regular work. Most of the friends who formerly assisted her are now dead, and she is dependent on a friend with whom she is staying almost on sufferance.

Mumbray, Henry G., Prestwick. Aged 67. A member from 1870 to 1887, and subscriber to the Benevolent Fund from 1867 to 1884. Applicant has been in business in and near Manchester twenty-seven years, but was obliged to sell out in 1886 to satisfy his creditors. His only support is the small sum he can earn by occasional employment as *locum tenens*, and this owing to his age and infirmities, must shortly cease. There is no one to assist him except an adopted daughter earning 50*l.* a year, who does what she can. Applicant's wife is in chronic ill health.

Stevens, Elizabeth J., Lichfield. Aged 77. Widow of a member from 1853 to 1881, and subscriber to the Benevolent Fund from 1867 to 1881. At the time of her husband's death in 1881 applicant had 100*l.* of her own, and the sale of the business produced an additional 146*l.* She has since lived on this money (246*l.*), and is now without means of support. She is totally unfit, by reason of her great age and ill health, to help herself, and she has no friends able to assist her.

The committee recommended the election of three candidates on December 6, thus bringing the number up to fifty-two.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Bottle), in moving the adoption of the report, said that there was nothing special in any of the applications for casual assistance which had come before the committee. In regard to the annuitants the words of the President on a previous occasion were carefully considered. These were to the effect that if a substantial increase was not made in the annual subscriptions the Council would not be able to elect six annuitants every year, and it was felt that the time had now arrived when this had become the case. The funds did not warrant the committee in recommending the election of six candidates, and they therefore put the number at three.

MR. HAMPSON asked how much the subscriptions had decreased this year—what was the amount that they were short?

THE VICE-PRESIDENT replied that it was not so much a case of funds as that the annuitants had lived long. They had taken care of their annuitants, and the result was that during the year deaths were fewer than usual. Still the fund was a little lower at present than it was at a corresponding period last year.

MR. ROBBINS remarked that the election of three would bring the number to the same as it was last year.

THE PRESIDENT thought that the committee had acted wisely in recommending the election of three only. They would remember that some of the members were extrava-

giant last year in proposing the election of six candidates against the committee's recommendation to elect a smaller number. The fact was that they were placed in the present position owing to the longevity of the annuitants, and while this could not be regretted, he thought it was both advisable and advantageous to have an election of a small number every year rather than electing six now, and stopping for a year or two. (Hear, hear.)

A motion for the election of three annuitants on Dec. 6 was put and agreed to, as was also the payment of a quarter's instalment up to December to the existing annuitants, and a moiety of 15*l.* to the Bell scholars.

CARBOLIC ACIDS AND THE POISONS SCHEDULE.

Dr. SYMES was then called upon to speak to a motion of which he had given notice. This was to the effect that owing to the numerous fatalities with carbolic acid, the Council, acting on the powers given to them under the Pharmacy Act, should declare carbolic acid to be a poison within the meaning of that Act, Schedule A, part 2. Mr. Symes said that more than six years ago—it was in February 1882—the Council had resolved that certain poisons should be placed in part 2 of the schedule. These were substances of such a character that the Council felt that they were acting for the public good in so resolving, but the decision of the Privy Council was that it was not expedient to place the substances on the schedule. Mr. Lennox Peel, the secretary of the Privy Council, in a letter addressed to this Council in August, 1882, stated that the Privy Council did not consider it desirable to place the mineral acids and certain other substances on the schedule at that time, because it was the intention of the Government to amend or extend the law relating to the sale of poisons. The substances which the Council at that time sent the names of to the Privy Council were sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, butter of antimony, carbolic acid, hellebore, nux vomica, and vermin-killers containing phosphorus. The reasons which the Privy Council gave at that time for assenting to nux vomica only were felt by this Council to be a reasonable cause for delay. But during the six years which had elapsed no progress had been made with legislation, and during that time there had been numerous cases of poisoning with carbolic acid. It was according to the fitness of things that he should move in the matter; as in Liverpool, there had lately been as many as ten or a dozen deaths from the poison in as many weeks. Although they had no official information on the point he might mention that from outside sources [see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 22, page 382] he had heard that the Town Clerk of Liverpool had been in communication with their Society regarding carbolic acid, and he had learnt that the Liverpool authorities were now in communication with the Privy Council regarding it. It would be in their recollection that in 1882 the Privy Council said that it would be a restriction of trade to place the strong acids upon the poisons schedule, and certain manufacturers had said the same thing. Within the last week Messrs. Calvert had written a letter to one of the Liverpool papers regarding carbolic acid, in which they agreed that it would be desirable to be cautious in the sale of carbolic acid, but they added that it would be a serious thing if it could only be obtained through one channel. He had replied to that, that while Messrs. Calvert agreed that restriction of the sale was necessary, they objected to the only available means of restriction. Continuing, Dr. Symes said that he believed that the action of the Liverpool authorities was very generally approved, and that other towns—Southport, for example—were willing to support Liverpool, but they felt that what Liverpool had done would meet the case. He strongly urged that the influence of manufacturers should not be allowed to interfere in this matter. The public well knew that placing a thing on the poisons schedule did not interfere with wholesale trading, and in the retail it would always be labelled, and the sale being in the hands of responsible persons, it would be sure that the acid would not be sent out in sauce-bottles or other vessels which were a fruitful means of leading to accidents. In concluding, he pointed out that not only would wholesale trade not be interfered with, but local authorities would have perfect freedom in distributing the acid for sanitary purposes; and, at the same time, such restriction as the law provided would make these bodies more careful.

Mr. HAMPSON seconded the motion. It was quite possible, he said, that six years ago the presence of the mineral acids upon the list which they had sent to the Privy Council had something to do with the refusal of assenting to add carbolic acid to the schedule. The events of the interval were, in his opinion, sufficient to require its addition now, and he thought it was astonishing that the medical department of the Privy Council should not be alive to the danger which resulted from the unrestricted sale of the acid. If the Privy Council again refused to assent to their proposal, he was quite sure that they were doing their duty in moving at the present time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT agreed that it was desirable to place the acid upon the poisons schedule. But when he reviewed the position, he felt a little hesitation in retreating from the position which the Council had taken up six years ago, and sending only one member of the whole list then agreed upon. It was still as desirable that the mineral acids should be placed on the schedule, and he recommended that the old resolution should be taken up. They should call upon the Privy Council to notice that the old list stands on record, and that the responsibility of the non-fulfilment of the resolution of 1882 rested upon them.

The PRESIDENT agreed with this view of the case, remarking that no fresh resolution was necessary. It would be quite as good if they wrote to the Privy Council calling their attention to the list, and the deaths which were resulting from carbolic acid. He also explained that the Privy Council always hesitated to place anything upon the poisons schedule, because, once it was put there, there was no means of removing it.

Mr. RICHARDSON, having elicited that the majority of deaths from carbolic acid are accidental, proceeded to say that it was becoming a very serious matter, and he did not think that a simple letter would be sufficient. He supported Dr. Symes's view that it was advisable to proceed with carbolic acid alone. Moreover there was a distinct difference of opinion regarding the mineral acids, which were on a different footing from carbolic acid. Nor did he think that the old resolution was still valid.

The PRESIDENT remarked that that was a technical difficulty, but he thought the resolution still remained on record.

Dr. SYMES contended that the President and Vice-President were wrong in supposing that the old resolution still stood. The Privy Council having refused to assent to it, it fell to the ground.

Mr. ATKINS thought it would be unwise in respect to trade to place the mineral acids upon the schedule, but not so carbolic acid. He reminded the meeting that in an interview which a deputation of the Council had had with Lord Carlingford, his lordship had expressed that view, and in the Poisons Bill which the Government had drafted the mineral acids were placed in a special and new part of the schedule. They would go up against that if they forced the whole list now, and it was his opinion that the best plan was to adopt Dr. Symes's motion and send a letter with it.

Mr. CROSS supported the Vice-President's view. He had always considered that mineral acids in retail quantities should be sold by chemists only. [The President: Responsible persons.] He argued that chemists did not charge exorbitant prices for the acids, and when those who used them were able to buy wholesale quantities, they did not require to go to the chemist unless they liked. He considered that restrictions on the sale of poisons were only good for preventing accidents. They could not prevent suicides, and as an example he stated that recently a man had bought a pint of carbolic acid from him, carefully removed the large red poison label from the bottle afterwards, and drunk the acid. He supported the suggestion by the Vice-President that the old list be again sent to the Privy Council, who, perhaps, in their wisdom might select the one.

Mr. BUTT called attention to the fact that the last report of the Registrar-General showed that 33 per cent. of the cases of accidental poisoning were due to carbolic and mineral acids.

Mr. ALLEN, while agreeing with Mr. Cross regarding the mineral acids, thought that they had now some view of what was in the mind of the authorities when they refused to assent to the mineral acids being placed on the schedule. He referred to the special schedule of poisonous articles which

was appended to the Poisons Bill. He also pointed out that the difference between now and 1882 was that the deaths which had resulted from carbolic acid showed it to be supremely dangerous, especially with suicides, and he would, therefore, support the motion for carbolic acid only being sent up.

Mr. EVANS considered that this was a matter of paramount importance, and that carbolic acid should have their attention first. There was nothing to hinder them, however, sending at the same time such a letter as Mr. Atkins suggested. It might also be desirable to call attention to the danger which resulted from the distribution of the acid by the local boards. In his district hundreds of gallons were thus distributed entirely without precautions. He did not suppose that they could force local boards to label the acid, but he hoped that this discussion would have some moral influence. The trade in mineral acids was, in his opinion, altogether a nuisance, but he would nevertheless support the view that they ought to be labelled "poison."

Mr. HILLS declared that he would vote for Dr. Symes's resolution as it stood. He trusted that Mr. Bottle would not insist upon the old resolution being sent to the Privy Council. The condition of things had changed since that time, and he might remind them that there was a difference of opinion in the Council about the mineral acids; Mr. Williams, amongst others, being opposed to placing them upon the schedule. He also pointed out that the addition of carbolic acid did not place preparations of it on the schedule. Powders might be sold; also the dilute acid. In 1882 the Privy Council considered the free distribution of the acid was more advantageous to the public than the restrictions on the sale of the poison.

The PRESIDENT did not think that any difference of opinion existed in the Council as to the desirability of carbolic acid being placed upon the schedule. What Mr. Bottle had urged was that the attention of the Government authorities should be called to the old resolution, special reference being made to the increasing danger of the unrestricted sale of carbolic acid.

Dr. SYMES remarked that the difference between Mr. Bottle and him was as to the Privy Council's answer being final. He said it was owing to the failure of legislation, and that they therefore had to begin *de novo*. He regarded the addition of mineral acids as weakening their position, while the case of carbolic acid was an urgent one. He believed that the opposition from manufacturers would not be great. Mineral acids should, he thought, be kept by themselves. Mr. Hills was correct in regard to preparations; the sale of carbolic powder and other diluted preparations would not be interfered with. It was the strong acid which had produced the fatalities.

Mr. SCHACHT asked where the meeting stood. There were two matters before it—(1) They all agreed to Dr. Symes's motion; and (2) how were they to proceed with it?

The PRESIDENT said it would be sent with a letter.

Mr. BOTTLE now intimated that he would support the motion; his own remarks were not an amendment.

After some further conversation, which turned upon the question, "What is carbolic acid?" the motion was unanimously agreed to.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BAILDON.

The Secretary then read a long letter from Mr. Henry Belley Baildon, of Edinburgh, in which he resigned his position as a member of the Council. Mr. Baildon explained that it was owing to his literary engagements that he was unable to attend the meetings of the Council, and he expressed the hope that his successor would be chosen from the North.

The PRESIDENT, having explained in committee that Mr. Baildon's decision might be regarded as final, proceeded to move the thanks of the Council to him for his services. He said that although Mr. Baildon was a comparatively young member of the Council—young in experience and young in years—it was a source of regret to the Council that a man of his time of life, who was of undoubted ability and had leisure on his side, could not retain his seat on the Council. He had congratulated himself a few months ago that they had on the Council a number of men who might be depended on to take an active share in the work of the Society when some of them round the table had been compelled to

take matters easier. Mr. Baildon was one of those, and he regretted his withdrawal. Moreover, Mr. Baildon had been an examiner—a valuable examiner, and in the recent adjustment of the relations between the members of the Society in the North and this Council he had taken an active part, and to him much of the credit of the settlement was due. Mr. Baildon was the chairman of the executive in the North, had also acted as treasurer, and in all that he did had shown great tact and judgment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, and commented in a brief speech on the able representatives which Scotland had sent to the Council during the last quarter of a century, specially mentioning Mr. MacFarlan, Mr. John Mackay—to whom the Council were greatly indebted—their friend Mr. Young, and Mr. Baildon, from whom he had hoped to have more service.

Mr. HAMPTON, in supporting the motion, said that it was a great misfortune to the Council to have a sort of a severance of the new bond between them and the North. He added his personal tribute to Mr. Baildon's culture and ability, whose loss he greatly deplored, for it would be serious if the amity between the North and South deteriorated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications from adherents of the Society in Carmarthen were laid upon the table, and, as a result of these, Mr. Walter Lloyd, of that town, was appointed local secretary in succession to Mr. Davies, deceased.

A letter from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works was read. This intimated that Pied Bull Yard would henceforth be known as Galen Place. The Council resolved to return thanks for the change. When the Council was going into committee to consider the report of the General Purposes Committee—which was the last business—Dr. Symes asked the flag to be lowered while he gave notice of a motion dealing with

THE STORAGE OF POISONS.

The motion was as follows:—

"That this Council reconsiders the question of recommending to the members of the Society the desirability of adopting and submitting to the Privy Council for approval some regulation for the keeping and selling or dispensing poisons as required by the Pharmacy Act."

Mr. SCHACHT asked if it was in order to give public notice of a motion which was to be discussed at next meeting.

The PRESIDENT said it was perfectly regular, but unusual.

Mr. SCHACHT questioned the wisdom of the motion being publicly read.

Dr. SYMES insisted upon giving notice of the motion in this way. It was an old subject, and he desired to gauge the opinion of the trade upon the matter before next meeting. He then read the motion, which was received with laughter by a section of the members.

This was all the business.

EVENING MEETING.

The first meeting of the forty-seventh session was held on Wednesday. By eight o'clock there was in the lecture theatre an audience of about 150 people, amongst whom were a number of ladies, and during the half-hour which followed members continued to arrive. As is usual at opening meetings, the hall of "the Square" was tastefully decorated with evergreens, as was also the platform. An organ recital would have come in appropriately during the half-hour's waiting, but the Society's organ is not of the musical kind, so the audience passed the time by cheering the notable arrivals—from the School of Pharmacy's demonstrators up to Sir Frederick Abel. The culminating demonstration was reserved for the President and the orator of the evening, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, who reached the platform at 8.25. Mr. William Crookes, the President of the Chemical Society, accompanying them. Amongst those on the platform were the Emeritus professors of the Society, Dr. Redwood and Mr. Bentley, and in the audience we noticed Sir Frederick Abel, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Professors Burdon Sanderson, and Armstrong, Dr. Lauder

Brunton, Mr. David Howard, ex-President of the Society of Chemical Industry, and many of the leading London and provincial pharmacists. The lecture hall was by this time crowded, some being unable to find seats; indeed, this meeting eclipsed all those of recent years, so far as numbers and enthusiasm are concerned. The speeches, too, were more numerous and more humorous than usual. Sir Henry Roscoe delivered his address with wonderful skill and force, the points being quickly taken by the audience and cheered to the echo or laughed at, whichever means of demonstration appeared to be more appropriate. Professor Redwood was in good voice, brief in speech, and happy in thought. Above all the students were frantic with enthusiasm, and acutely appreciative of the abilities of their successful colleagues and favourite professors.

THE PROFESSORS' REPORT.

Professor ATTFIELD was the first to be called upon by the chairman to report on the work of his class during last session. He said that at the end of the session a two days' examination was held under such conditions that the work could be thoroughly scrutinised, so that manipulation as well as results was taken into account, and there was a fair field and no favour to all. The result of the examination was that the silver medal was gained by William Appleton Salter, and the bronze medals by Lewis Ough and Henry Baker Davis. He wished to add, in justice to Mr. Ough, that he would have had the silver medal, because his marks were over all, but he was disqualified for no fault of his own, and would receive the first bronze medal. The certificates of honour were gained by Frank Browne, Herbert Spargo, Alfred Mander, Edward W. Lucas, Richard T. Jennings, and G. M. Baxter, the last three having obtained an equal number of marks. (Applause.)

Professor DUNSTAN followed with a report of the work in the chemistry and chemical physics class. There were three examinations in this; the first at the end of the first course in March, and the others in July. At the former the bronze medal was gained by Frank Browne, and the two certificates of honour by A. Mander and W. A. Salter, both of whom were Bell scholars. The successful men in July for the honours of the second course were L. Ough (bronze medal), and J. J. Davies and H. B. Davis (certificates of honour). For the session W. A. Salter took the silver medal, and Messrs. Mander, Jenner, and Browne the certificates of honour. Professor Dunstan added that he was thoroughly satisfied with the work of the students during the session, and particularly commended Mr. Salter's paper for the silver medal.

Professor GREEN, in rising to report on the work of the botany class, was received with prolonged applause. He said that he was extremely gratified that he had to speak well of the work of the Bell scholars already alluded to by the previous speakers. They had done well in his subject. For the examination at the end of the first course there were fourteen candidates, half of whom took three-quarters of all marks, Jennings winning the medal, and Salter and Lucas the certificates. In the second half Mr. Ough took the medal and Davis the certificate, the session medal going to Mander, and the certificates to Salter, Jennings, and Lucas. He was pleased with the work that had been done, and trusted that the students would prove a credit to the Society. Professor Green added a few words regarding the herbarium prize, for which only one collection was sent in, by Alfred Atkinson. It was a good collection, and well deserved a bronze medal.

Mr. INCE followed with a report on the pharmacy class. The bronze medals were awarded to Messrs. Mander and Ough, and the silver medal to Mr. Salter. He was pleased that two of the medals had gone to the Bell scholars, which he took as a proof of the importance of technical studies being commenced before students came to the school.

Mr. HOLMES reported on the materia medica class, but before he got that length the students gave him a tremendous cheering. In the first course of his class Mr. Salter proved the best student, and got the bronze medal. In the second course Mr. Ough had this distinction, and Mr. Salter proved the fittest man for the silver medal, Mr. Mander coming a single mark behind him. Mr. Holmes also considered Mr. Ough's work deserving of special mention.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The PRESIDENT now called upon the students to come up to the lecture table for their awards, and as he handed over the prizes he talked to the recipients in his customary friendly and encouraging manner. Mr. Ough, who, by the way, is one of our "Student's Corner" men, was announced to the audience as a man who came to the school for a short period of study, and carried off all that it was possible for him to do. Mr. Mander was asked to "impress upon the public that pharmacists are men of learning as well as men of trade," and Mr. Salter, as the head man of the school, had to stand a longer time at the table than the others while the President explained all about the institution of the Bell scholarships and the good they have done; and before Mr. Salter left the table Sir Henry Roscoe leant across it, grasped him warmly by the hand and congratulated him on his signal success in chemistry. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin"—and "the gods" frantic. As the old chemist and the young stood there there rose such acclamation as never was heard in the theatre before. Then there was quietness while the President spoke of Daniel Hanbury, his work as a pharmacognosist, and the perpetuation of his memory by presents of copies of "Pharmacographia" and "Science Papers," which he now on behalf of Mr. Thomas Hanbury handed over to Mr. Salter and Mr. Mander, the silver medallists of the school.

COUNCIL PRIZES.

The PRESIDENT explained to the audience the origin of the annual competition amongst Major graduates for the Pereira and other medals, and added that the examination papers were this year set by two Scotch examiners, Messrs. Gibson and Dott, and that they were stiff papers. The successful men had got 685, 650, and 640 marks out of a possible 1,000, and, considering the nature of the papers, he thought that this was very creditable. He then called upon the fortunate individuals, Mr. Salter receiving the Pereira medal and books value 5*l.*, Mr. Edmund White the Council's silver medal and books value 3*l.*, and Mr. J. J. Davies the Council's bronze medal and books value 2*l.*

BELL AND REDWOOD SCHOLARSHIPS.

The PRESIDENT made an explanation regarding the origin of these, in the course of which the Redwood scholarship was fully commented upon, this being the first occasion of its award, the President adding that the hall in which he stood was, he believed, the first professional laboratory in the metropolis. Professor Redwood, he said, was successor to a man whom they all knew, because he had written a book and had died young—he meant Professor Fownes. Redwood had laboured long in that place and had done splendid work for pharmaceutical chemistry, and they all desired that his name in connection with the school should be perpetuated, hence the scholarship.

Mr. TANNER, being called upon by the President, reported on behalf of himself and Mr. Blunt, who had examined the papers, that there were twenty-six candidates, 27 per cent. of whom obtained enough marks to entitle them to a place. Of these, Harry Dixon Fuge, Newcastle, Staffs, and Richard Henry Norman, Cottenham, were awarded Bell scholarships, and William Thomas Jones, Wellington, Salop, the Redwood scholarship.

Messrs. Fuge and Norman were asked to come to the table to receive a present of books from Mr. Hyde Hills, and then the President called upon Mr. Jones to come up to the table to receive a copy of "Pharmacographia," bearing an autograph inscription by Professor Redwood, the donor. This was an incident which also awakened the interest and enthusiasm of the meeting. Then followed the

INTRODUCTORY SESSIONAL ADDRESS.

By SIR HENRY E. ROSCOE, M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

As an honorary member of many years' standing of the Pharmaceutical Society, it gives me much pleasure on the opening of this, the forty-seventh session of your school, to address the students, and to assure them that any assistance and advice which I can afford them at the commencement of what may properly be termed their entrance into professional life will be gladly given. And to begin with, it may

not be unsuitable if for a moment or two we contrast the methods of training in vogue in our own country with those existing abroad. The English mind is essentially self-reliant; it prefers to work out its own salvation rather than have that operation performed for it by authority. Hence we find that whilst on the Continent the Governments assume the responsibility for the fitness of persons to carry on certain professional duties, we in England to a large extent leave the initiative in these matters in the hands of the people who carry on these professions. Our Pharmaceutical Society is a voluntary association of men interested in the progress and welfare of an important profession. We manage our own affairs, aided, it is true, by a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and by certain Acts of Parliament, which define the scope of our action and give us certain powers, but which leave the whole of the executive and administrative business in the hands of the Society. So that whilst on the Continent Government imposes for pharmacists conditions both as to teaching and as to examination, and undertakes the responsi-

whom these duties devolve. That this has been successfully exerted in the past is shown, I think, sufficiently by the steady growth of the Society, by the high position which it now occupies in public estimation, and by the large numbers and high standard of the men whom it has received as its members, associates, and students.

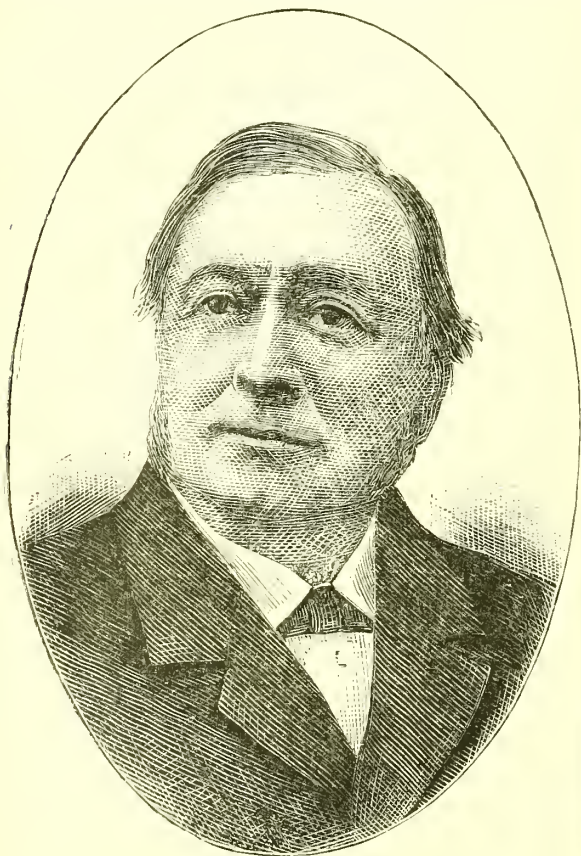
ORIGIN OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Before the year 1841 the body of men trading as chemists and druggists were unconnected by any common tie; the Society of Apothecaries indeed existed, but it had become a medical body, and confined its duties more to the recognition of persons desiring to practise medicine than to those who intended to make pharmacy their special vocation. In the above year our Society was founded with the object of promoting a uniform system of education for pharmacists, as well as of providing a benefit fund for its members. From the beginning, the principle of educating those engaged as pharmacists was the predominant idea in the minds of our founders, and by the Charter of 1843 all persons not already engaged in business were required to show that they were duly qualified by passing an examination before they could be enrolled as members of the Society. By the Pharmacy Act of 1852, these qualifications were rendered more imperative, and a register of all persons qualified as pharmaceutical chemists was appointed to be kept under the direction of the Society. The distinction, moreover, was made between persons recognised by the Society as pharmacists and those who sold drugs without such recognition, but the Act did not interfere otherwise with the sale of drugs or dispensing of prescriptions.

In 1868 an Act was passed further extending the powers conferred by the former Act, inasmuch as it was thereby rendered unlawful for any person to sell, dispense, or compound poisons, or assume the title "chemist and druggist" unless he were registered either as a pharmacist or as a chemist and druggist. The important principle was thus established that the education of the vendor is the only safe foundation for a Bill regulating the sale of poisons, and that the country possessed a body of men duly educated and registered for this purpose under the Act of 1852. Still it is optional whether persons so registered become connected with our Society or not, and as a fact there is a very large number of persons practising pharmacy whose names are on the Register, but who are not enrolled in our Society. That all those employed in the sale of drugs should become members is scarcely to be expected; but that the time is coming when the advantages and prestige which membership of our Society offers will be more generally appreciated, and when the large majority of the profession will join, is, I think, clear. Such membership can only now be gained by distinct and sufficient qualification, as ascertained by examination; the so-called "Minor" admitting for the diploma of chemist and druggist, the "Major" for that of pharmaceutical chemist.

IS EXAMINATION A FAILURE?

The question may well be asked, Does a mere examination give satisfactory evidence of such qualification—is it *per se* a just test of qualification such as ought to satisfy both the candidate and the public? I, for my part, doubt much whether it is. I believe that the examination is only the hall-mark, and that the teaching is the true gold; that merely passing an examination may put a very false stamp upon a man; but that evidence of proper training, by which I include proper learning, cannot fail to mark a man truly. That this opinion is one generally held is apparent from the fact that every candidate for the Minor examination must produce a certificate that for three years he has, as an assistant, been practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions. Whether such a certificate is always produced, or whether, if produced, it means much, I do not know; but of this I am assured on the best authority, that a considerable proportion of the youths who come up as assistants to study pharmacy in our school are as innocent of a knowledge of dispensing as the child unborn, so that the danger depicted in the celebrated story of Dickens's juryman is a present and real one at the latter end of the nineteenth century.



SIR H. E. ROSCOE.

bility of giving a Governmental stamp of efficiency, this duty in Great Britain, so far as it exists at all, is delegated to a voluntary association. Such a delegation of important functions to a private body of men is, I say, characteristic of our English habits; and in my judgment it is a wise and a desirable policy which we thus pursue, for it tends to support and keep active that spirit of independence and self-reliance which after all is the life-blood of a nation. It throws the responsibility on the shoulders of those whose business it is to bear it, and its work, although perhaps not so widespread or so immediate in its action as that of a Government Department, is more healthy, because it is more capable of rapid adaptation to the changing requirements of the time, and is moreover, as I have said, better suited to our English ideas. But the very fact that our Society has accepted this responsible position of being answerable to the country for the welfare and for the development of the profession of pharmacy necessitates the exercise of the greatest circumspection and the greatest foresight on the part of those upon

PRACTICAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH.

To avoid this evil, to ensure proper qualification by means of thorough training, has always been the aim, and I trust always will remain the aim, of the Pharmaceutical Society. To this end it has already done much, and will, doubtless, in the future do more. In the first place, it has established what may justly be called a normal school of pharmacy here in Bloomsbury. With our own funds, derived from the subscriptions and donations of members and associates, we have arranged laboratories and lecture-rooms, founded and endowed professorships, established a valuable reference library, arranged a unique museum of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, and collected a most valuable herbarium, all open to the student, and available for teaching purposes. More than this, the Society has lately built the splendid examination hall in which we shall assemble later in the evening, and last, but by no means least, mindful of the growing necessities of the time, it has built and inaugurated special and commodious laboratories for original pharmacological research. Thus, whilst wisely leaving the instruction in the usual courses of practical chemistry in the able and experienced hands of Dr. Attfield, it has given opportunity for the more advanced students and others to work out original problems in the wide field thus laid open to them, under the guidance of Professor Dunstan. And here I should be glad to be permitted to digress for a moment, in order to express my warm appreciation of the action of the Council in this particular matter. Nothing, in my opinion, tends so powerfully to enlarge the mind of the student or to raise the profession of pharmacy to the position in which it ought to stand, as this capability of original investigation. What has done so much to raise the status of English pharmacists as the researches of William Allen, Daniel Hanbury, J. E. Howard, H. B. Brady, G. F. Schacht, W. W. Stoddart, John Williams, Henry Deane, R. Reynolds, T. B. Groves, A. W. Gerrard, and many others whom I could name? Why is it that so much more is done on the Continent than we in England can boast of in the preparation of rare drugs, and in the discovery of new ones, of artificial febrifuges and antipyretics, to say nothing of such interesting bodies as saccharin and other products of foreign science and skill? Is it that the German is more gifted than the Englishman? The notion may at once be dismissed as absurd. It is simply because a more ample opportunity is given to him for the study of chemistry in its higher stages and in its application to pharmacy than has hitherto been accorded to us. Your research laboratory will do something to set this matter right. It will doubtless be conducted on lines which lead to the extension of our knowledge of the mode of action of drugs, a chapter still almost a blank. The researches therein conducted may any day be the means of bringing to light some new and valuable means of alleviating some of the ills that flesh is heir to. May I not express the hope that on the one hand students may be found able and willing to devote themselves to this work, the crowning point of our edifice, for assuredly they will be well repaid in the end, and may I, on the other, be permitted to urge upon the Council the great importance of fostering the growth and stimulating the activity of this, the newest, but also the highest, branch of their institution by every means in their power?

HOW TO IMPROVE THE EXAMINATIONS.

The determination to make its examinations a reality has, as I have said, always been the aim of the Council; that this end, however, has been altogether accomplished will scarcely be contended even by the most sanguine of its members. Much has been done, but more yet remains to be done. What steps can be taken to render the examination system more effective? Well, the first and most apparent step is to improve and widen the basis of pharmaceutical teaching throughout the country, to assist qualified teachers, and to encourage the establishment of well-considered schemes of lectures and laboratory practice in a large number of centres of population. It is proposed to carry these much needed requirements into effect by obtaining parliamentary sanction to a Bill which, amongst other provisions, requires from all candidates hereafter entering the trade evidence of having attended definite courses of instruction in chemistry, botany, and materia medica.

The Society proposes to provide facilities for obtaining

instruction all over the kingdom by arranging for the formation of such courses at all places where competent teachers and teaching facilities can be found. What happens at present? Candidates flock to London or to Edinburgh to prepare in a few short months by a vigorous system of cram for the qualifying examination, having in many cases done little or nothing in an educational direction during the three or four years of their apprenticeship. Is it to be wondered at that time after time these young men fail to pass, and that dissatisfaction with the system is the result? Again, at the risk of tedious repetition, I must urge that examinations ought to be a test of teaching, that they ought to be regulated by a proper regard for the teaching, and to be based upon it.

CONSIDER THIS.

Whilst on this never-ending subject of examinations, so ably dealt with in Professor Michael Foster's address a few years ago, may I venture to point out that much can be done to counteract cramming—for good coaching is not a bad thing—by making the examinations practical. A man cannot cram up practical dispensing, or practical chemistry, or practical materia medica. Either he knows how to dispense a prescription, to prepare Fowler's solution, to distinguish between and to point out the peculiarities of the seeds of *strychnos nux vomica* and *hyoscyamus niger*, or he does not; and such knowledge, if he has it, can only be obtained by *bona-fide* work and *bona-fide* instruction.

And here may I express my opinion that in order to make the examinations run smoothly together with the teaching it might be advisable that teachers should have a voice in the examinations. I do not find upon your Boards of Examiners the name of a single teacher. Would it not be a wise step to take advantage of the by-law enabling the Council from time to time to appoint professors of science, chemists and botanists, to assist the Boards, either as assessors or otherwise? Dare I suggest that even the most active of the prominent members of our Society may perhaps not be so "thoroughly up" in the newest views on the constitution of benzene as the professional scientific chemist, or so well able to set questions difficult to answer by mere cram, and so quick to detect a crammed answer as a teacher who has made such matters a part of his daily work? I fear that the present system may too frequently play into the hands of the crammer, who soon arrives at an accurate gauge of the examiner's knowledge, and acts accordingly. Let us do all we can to destroy his machinations and to defeat his nefarious schemes! But let us support in every way in our power the honest teacher whose object is to instruct and to develop. Let us be sure that the faults of our system of examination—for examiners, like candidates, are, I fear, not always faultless—do not strike at the root of our system of teaching, and encourage those very evils of cram which we wish to avoid.

A POPULAR SUGGESTION.

Might it not be well, moreover, if a fuller schedule were published, defining the range of the examination in the respective subjects? This, I know, is a somewhat difficult matter, but my experience—which has been considerable—of examination work leads me to believe that the advantages of a well-considered syllabus are greater than the drawbacks. Then, again, I find no recommendation in the calendar of a definite curriculum of study. The requirements of students, I know, differ, but I cannot help thinking that a statement of what is thought to be the best course of training might be useful to many.

Now, Mr. President, I have acquitted myself nobly in the character of the candid friend, for I have found as much fault as I can, and have pointed out what I have the hardihood to consider our shortcomings without reserve, whilst I hope that at the same time I have expressed my satisfaction concerning the excellent work which our Council, and especially our indefatigable President, has done and is doing.

THE BILL AND THE CURRICULUM.

May I now again refer to the Bill before Parliament, which the Council did me the honour to ask me to promote? That Bill contains other important provisions than those with respect to educational reform, to which I have alluded, all of which tend, I believe, to the amelioration of those who

practise the profession of pharmacy. Its objects—be it remembered—are to obtain powers for the Society to make by-laws, which before being valid must be confirmed and approved by the educational department of the Privy Council as representing the public. These by-laws relate in the first place to an important division of the examination for registration as a chemist and druggist into two or more parts, and to the lapse of an interval of time between the said parts. The object of this proposal is to compel the passing of the "Preliminary" before or at the commencement of apprenticeship, and to divide the "Final" into two parts, one of which might be passed during apprenticeship and the other at twenty-one years of age. A second provision requires apprenticeship or pupillage to last for at least three years. The advantages of these are so obvious that no remarks from me are needed on these points.

Now you may ask, seeing that the provisions of this Bill are so evidently for the benefit of the profession and the public, and should, therefore, meet with the general approval of the House of Commons, why has it not passed a second reading? Well, that is due partly to our present political condition, which renders private Bill legislation almost an impossibility, and partly to what I believe to be a misconception on the part of some persons of the action of the educational clauses of the Bill. Some well-wishers to the profession think, with reason, that it would be a hardship to compel men now in business, whether as principals or managers, to go through a course of study and pass examinations. Certainly this would be a great hardship; but no such thing is contemplated. The provision applies only to young men entering the profession, and only to those entering after the lapse of one year from the passing of the Act. "But still there is another hardship," say our opponents; "you compel unfortunate candidates to come to some centre, perhaps far from their business, to attend lectures; this is a hardship." Well, so it may be in some few cases, but is not it a far greater hardship for numbers of young men to come up year after year, as they do, to London and Edinburgh insufficiently prepared, and hence fail to pass for want of proper teaching?

No change of the kind can be proposed which does not bring a certain amount of discomfort to a few; but is this a valid reason for opposing such a change?

What became of the mail-coach drivers when the steam horse pushed his four-footed predecessor off the road? They had to become omnibus drivers. But was the travelling public the worse for the change, and is not the class of steam-horse drivers a higher paid and more numerous one than that to which the late Mr. Weller, senior, belonged?

We fully hope that arguments of this kind may soften the hearts and convince the heads of those who opposed the Bill. If it should happily be so, we may get the second reading this autumn. If not, we must begin work again next session in lively hope of better things.

And now, gentlemen, I have detained you fully long, and yet I should like to say one word to the students, especially those entering this year. Still what can I say that has not been said a hundred times before, and a hundred times better than I can say it? But although, "Es ist ein alte Geschichte," yet "Bleibt es ewig neu," the old, old story is still for ever green. What is it? Why, that success in life depends less on abilities than on patience. Did not Darwin say of himself that this was his characteristic, patience rather than ability? But you may reply, this patience *is* ability, and therefore I perhaps ought to say patience rather than brilliancy.

Be steadfast, be earnest, remember that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and then be sure that your labour will not be in vain, and that in future years you will look back upon the day when you entered this school as the most important, perhaps even as the happiest, because the most fruitful, of your lives.

Emeritus Professor REDWOOD, as the oldest student of the school, was called upon to move a vote of thanks to Sir H. E. Roscoe. After the applause had ceased Dr. Redwood said: It affords me certainly very great pleasure that I have been commissioned with the high honour of presenting to Sir Henry Roscoe our thanks for the very able discourse which he has given us. (Applause.) You will all

of you—all of you especially who, like myself, have been in the habit of attending on these occasions to listen to the inaugural address—acknowledge that on no previous occasion have we been presented with an address of so much power and effect as the present one. (Applause.) It was highly calculated to impress upon the present generation and those otherwise interested the importance of carrying out education in the most effective manner. In the address we had brought under notice the long experience of a most able teacher and experienced examiner; and, therefore, we are the more indebted to him for the manner in which he has brought the subject before us. It is, moreover, an address in which our proceedings are commended as well as criticised; and I am sure you will agree with me that we present our hearty thanks to Sir Henry Roscoe for it. (Great applause.)

Sir FREDERICK ABEL, in seconding the motion, said that he had no title to address the meeting except that he had received from the chairman a slip of paper which Mr. Cartelghe had been busy writing when he ought to have been listening to the address. (Laughter.) He could not say that he was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society by examination. (Laughter.) Nor had he got in by a back door as an honorary member (renewed laughter), but he had been frequently present in that hall, and at no time had he been so pleased he had been that night. (Cheers.) "Our dear friend, Professor Redwood," continued Sir Frederick, "has referred to Sir Henry Roscoe as an able teacher. Perhaps you will not believe I was once an able teacher (laughter and applause), and for a quarter of a century I was a much-practised examiner." Then Sir Frederick went on to say that the candidates whom he had examined were not required to know how to make up mixtures, but they were gentlemen who had to know all about very big pills which contained curious and very dangerous mixtures. Referring to the address, he remarked that Sir Henry Roscoe had pleased them all round, particularly "the gods." (Laughter.) He had pleased men who had come there for many years, and who had at their hearts the advancement of true education. He only wished that Sir Henry would do one thing more—introduce a system of examination in the House of Parliament. (Applause.)

Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, in supporting the motion, said he had a lively recollection of that night last year, when he had come down and disturbed the waters of that pool, the turbulence being so great that he was afterwards threatened with three actions at law for the criticism which he had offered regarding certain things medical or pharmaceutical. But all these threats had fallen flat, and he thought he might now safely speak. As an examiner for many years his efforts had been directed to disconcert crammers and their products, and that, he thought, was not a difficult thing to do if the examiner had plenty of practice. As to examinations themselves, he considered the best system of examination was obtained by combining the teacher with an outside man who had no connection whatever with the school. This was fair for the candidate, and he was sure that it was good for the public safety. The system which he advocated, describing it at length, was that which is followed in the Edinburgh University, where Sir Dyce was for a number of years an examiner. There the professor of each subject has associated with him an expert in the subject, whose duty it is to see that the examination is conducted fairly, and if necessary he may question the candidate after the professor. An examining board founded on this principle was, the speaker considered, the fairest that could be, but, after all, examination was a small part of the educational system. The great points were teaching and practice. He had a profound belief in teaching institutions, and looked forward to the time when they would have in the metropolis a teaching university with which this school might be associated. (Applause.)

Mr. CROOKES thought it was a great mistake of the President to call upon him to speak at that time of the evening. (Laughter.) He could not, however, help saying a word or two on the subject which had always been a favourite one with him. To the students he would first give a word of advice. He had just returned from Switzerland, where he had been indulging in mountain climbing. The great object in that was to get to the top, and to do that they had to keep the top in view, but not to look too much. (Laughter.) They planted the foot firmly,

assured themselves of their hold before the next step was taken, and going on so it was astonishing how soon they got to the top. That rule applied also to knowledge. (Applause.) He had listened with great pleasure to what Sir Henry Roscoe had said, for he had for many years written and spoken the same way, condemning the examination system, and he hoped that some scheme would be devised to mitigate the evil. In concluding, he expressed his gratification that one of our greatest men of science was now devoting his time to legislative affairs and assisting in advancing the best systems of education at headquarters.

Dr. LAUDER BRUNTON was the next speaker. He said that he was a living example of the evils of examination apart from teaching, and the want of proper schedules. (Laughter and applause.) About twenty years ago he had gone in for an examination of seven subjects, four of which he had learnt from teachers, and three of which he had got up himself in ten days. (Laughter.) He had never known before that time how much it was possible to get up in ten days (renewed laughter) and a week after he was equally astonished how quickly he had got rid of the information. (Great laughter.) He was convinced, joking apart, that examination was not a true test of knowledge unless they had a good system of education along with it. Then there was the question about the want of schedules. He had been an examiner for a number of years in an institution, his subject being materia medica, and he found that he had to ask the candidates questions on therapeutics; that was the application of the drugs in the treatment of diseases, the names of which the candidates did not even know. (Laughter.) He thought there was something wrong in that, and he consulted his associate examiner about the matter. They could not find a schedule, but on looking back they found what they wanted, and that for twenty years they had examined in therapeutics when they were not warranted in doing so. (Laughter.) This reminded him forcibly of the man Matthew Meers. Perhaps they knew the lines:—

There was a man in our town
Whose name was Matthew Meers;
He wound his clock up every night
For nigh on forty years.
But when this precious timepiece proved
An eight-day clock to be,
A madder man than Matthew Meers
You need not hope to see.

The recital of these lines evoked great laughter; and, continuing, Dr. Brunton said: I was just as mad as Matthew Meers when I made my discovery, and in view of these two facts regarding examinations and schedules, I can heartily support the vote of thanks to Sir Henry Roscoe. (Applause.)

The motion was put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

Sir HENRY ROSCOE, in replying, said that it was particularly gratifying to him that he not only had to return thanks to all his friends, but also to his venerable friend Professor Redwood. (Applause.) It was about forty years ago that he had made his acquaintance at Mr. Morson's shop in Southampton Row at a dinner-party. He was a young man then, and since that time he had had many pleasant associations with the Professor. He congratulated him on the unique distinction of being present at the first award of the scholarship founded in his honour, and trusted that the first scholar, and all who followed him, would have a distinguished career. (Applause.) Sir Frederick Abel wished M.P.'s to be examined. Well, if he would stand, he would find that they were examined (laughter); he knew that he had been pretty severely heckled. (Great laughter.) He was sure that if Sir Frederick would submit himself to the process, he would come out with flying colours, for there was no one more ready and more able. (Laughter.) He thanked Dr. Brunton for his pointed illustration of the evils of examination, and assured the meeting that he would continue to do anything in his power for the Society with the greatest satisfaction on his part. (Applause.)

THE BENTLEY TESTIMONIAL.

The PRESIDENT said he had to detain the company still a little longer. They had yet a very interesting ceremony to go through—one that did not occur every October. That was to receive the report of the proceedings in connection with

what was known as the Bentley Testimonial Fund. Before saying any more he would ask Mr. Plowman, the treasurer and secretary of the fund, to state what had been done.

Mr. PLOWMAN said he was very glad to report that the movement to present a testimonial to Professor Bentley had been a complete success, and the practical outcome of it was that he had now to request the President to accept on behalf of the Society the portrait in oils of their dear old teacher and friend which they had had painted—which would be found that evening in the new hall adjoining. He had further to ask the President to hand to the Professor the purse which he then passed to him, containing 300 guineas.

The PRESIDENT said this portrait, which he in his capacity of President of the Society was then asked to take charge of, would henceforth form a part of the furniture and fabric of their house. On behalf of the Society he thanked the subscribers, and he was sure he might say for his colleagues on the Council how pleased they would all be to have this portrait on their walls. And now Professor Bentley (continued the President, addressing that gentleman directly) as President of this Society, and as one of your old pupils, I have to hand you this purse. It by no means represents the respect, admiration, and affection which every one of your pupils bears towards you. It is only typical of that esteem. From every subscriber we have received words of congratulation and of respect for you. I sincerely hope that the relief from your duties which you have sought will have the effect of completely restoring you to health, and that you may long live to enjoy the affectionate esteem which you have won. And when the times comes, as it must come to all of us, to leave this world for another, the portrait of you now presented to the Society will serve to perpetuate the honoured memory of Robert Bentley.

Professor BENTLEY, who was much affected, and who was most heartily received, said the very kind and flattering words which the President had used, and the enthusiastic manner in which he had been received, quite overcame him. He could not adequately express what he felt. His hearers knew that when the heart is full the voice is like the turbulent waters of a confined stream, very agitated and flowing irregularly. This occasion reminded him of another, nearly half a century ago, when the first President of the Society, William Allen, called him up in that place to receive the first prize ever given, a prize for botany. That event had a material effect on his subsequent career. That was in 1842. He was not officially connected with the Society till 1849, when his old teacher, Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, asked him to give his lectures for a time, and at the conclusion of that course he was asked to succeed Dr. Thomson. In 1852 he had the honour to succeed his dear and honoured teacher, Dr. Jonathan Pereira, and he had filled the combined chair of botany and materia medica from that date until last year. He was fully sensible of his many shortcomings, but he might say that during all that time he had worked in perfect harmony with the Council and with his colleagues. It would always be a happy memory to him to remember the many distinguished pharmacists and men of science who had passed through his hands. He could conscientiously say that he had endeavoured to teach every one of his students to the best of his ability, and, besides, had endeavoured to make friendships with all of them. He had always sought to share in their joys and sorrows. Now, wherever he goes, and he has gone about a good bit of late, in every town and village he finds the kindest attention, if not from an old pupil certainly from a pharmacist. He should regard it as a very high honour to have his portrait placed side by side with so many distinguished Presidents of the Society and colleagues. And as to the supplementary gift, he was almost overpowered with its munificence. He thanked the President for his words, he thanked his distinguished pupil, Mr. Plowman, for what must have been his indefatigable exertions, and he thanked all the subscribers. The past was gone, the future was before him. It was the lot of all to suffer pain, sickness, and trouble. But when he was called upon to suffer it would be his great solace to remember his happy association with that Society, and the many dear friendships he had made there. (Great applause.)

Afterwards the company adjourned to the new Examination Hall, where refreshments were provided, and where the portrait of Professor Bentley was on view.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ON Monday evening, October 1, the annual general meeting of the members of the above Society was held at their rooms, 17 Harcourt Street, Dublin, at half-past seven o'clock. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. James E. Brunker, M.A. The other members of Council present were the Vice-President (Mr. Draper), Dr. Collins, Dr. Montgomery, Messrs. Hayes, Simpson, Grindley, Allen, McCormack, Beggs, Charles Evans, Wells, Hodgson (treasurer), and Professor Tichborne. The members of the Society who attended were: Messrs. P. Merrin, P. Kelly, R. I. Downes, A. Paterson, Bower, John Evans, Thos. Batt, J. H. Holmes, H. Boyers, Edward McCreery Hill, E. W. Bell, and John A. Ray.

The Registrar (Mr. Arthur Ferrall) read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed.

The PRESIDENT said the first business was the appointment of scrutineers of the ballot for an election to fill vacancies caused by outgoing members of the Council.

On the motion of Mr. SIMPSON, seconded by Mr. DOWNES, Messrs. Paterson, Wells, and Kelly were appointed scrutineers. While they were performing their duty in an adjoining room,

The PRESIDENT mentioned that up to the present time the Society had no materia medica specimens for the examiners to use at the examinations for the licence. The examiners had suggested that a collection of such specimens should be made; and it was desirable that members should supply for the use of the museum any specimens that might appear to them to be suitable for examination purposes. The Vice-President had undertaken the task of supplying the necessary vessels.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that by direction of the Council Mr. Allen and himself had taken the last-mentioned matter in charge. About 140 specimens were wanted. An order for suitable bottles had been given to the York Glass Bottle Company; and if seven members of the Council or of the Society would contribute twenty specimens each, a nice collection could be made up. He would undertake to supply twenty specimens himself.

Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Allen, and other gentlemen also undertook to assist in the matter.

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The scrutineers having reported,

The PRESIDENT announced that the ballot had resulted in the election to the Council of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Whitla, Belfast, 53 votes; Mr. Beggs, Dublin, 51; Sir George Owens, M.D., Dublin, 50; Dr. Montgomery, Dublin, 47; Mr. Minchin, 47; Mr. Merrin, 37; and Dr. Whitaker, Belfast, 36. The President declared the above-named gentlemen duly elected. Mr. Hill, who was also a candidate, received 26 votes, and Mr. Ray 3 votes.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, it is my duty now to give an account of my stewardship for the past year. I think that, taking into account the position in which we stood this time twelve months and our position now, we have made some advances. I shall first deal with the examinations, which continue to increase in efficiency, whilst the number of candidates who presented themselves this year shows an increase upon the preceding years. We examined during the year at the Preliminary examination 55 candidates, as against 42 last year. It is a very healthy sign to see such a number of young men presenting themselves at the Preliminary examination; and, taking into account the fact that fully one-third, or perhaps more, of the men who afterwards present themselves for the licence have not passed our Preliminary examination, but some other which we accept as equivalent to it, we may take it for granted that the number of those who will in future present themselves for the licence will show a very considerable increase. For the licence we examined during the year 42 candidates, as against 40 in the preceding year. This examination shows one very satisfactory feature, namely, that of those whom we examined this year only 38 per cent. failed, whereas in the previous year 50 per cent. failed. That appears to indicate

that the young men coming to us are better and more practically educated and better able to satisfy the examiners than before. When we take this in connection with the fact that our examination is improving in efficiency, and that the newly-made regulations are now force, we may be satisfied that the young men whom we are licensing as licentiates of the Society are likely to prove a credit to us in future. Our membership does not show any very decided advance. Last year, you may remember, we had a slight increase as compared with the year before; this year we have 64 subscribing members as against 62 last year. We have now on our roll, including original and life members and subscribing members, 80 members, so that when we are told that we are a very small Society and very insignificant members of the community, I think, on the contrary, that 80 educated men, such as our licentiates may be safely said to be, form a rather important item of the community. The changes in the Preliminary examination which were recommended last year, having been approved of by the Privy Council, have come into force, and will ensure that the young men who are going to our profession, before they commence at all, will be in a position, from their preliminary training, to take full advantage of the instruction they receive from their masters, and at the schools that they attend. Practical chemistry is now much more extensive than it was when we first introduced a mild form of curriculum requiring attendance at a three months' course. He found that the actual attendance at the work of the school was scarcely sufficient to justify a young man in saying that he was conversant with practical chemistry. We now require 100 working hours; and in the percentage of candidates who have passed you have a practical illustration of the advantage of the change in the system of instruction. We have not done much in the way of prosecuting offenders against the Pharmacy Act, and what we have done has not been very satisfactory. We had only one case in Dublin, which should have succeeded; but owing to circumstances over which our counsel had no control it proved a complete failure. In the North of Ireland there was a successful prosecution at Coolehill, while another case at Ballyhay proved a total failure. The Council have taken steps to have the decision of the magistrates, which was a grotesquely absurd one, revised; and before very long I think you will hear of those cases being reopened. The main efforts of the Council during the past year have been directed to getting some change in the law. You may remember that this time last year it was announced to you that, as the Government had refused to take any steps in the way of amending our very defective Act, we had undertaken to do so ourselves. The first step was to ascertain whether any member of Parliament would undertake to introduce a Bill for us. On applying to the Earl of Milltown we found that he was ready to take up a Bill for us; and I must say from my experience of him that I think the Council and the Society are under the deepest obligation to him for the part that he has taken in this matter. He threw himself most ardently into it, and has gone through an enormous amount of real hard work; and if it were not for him we could not possibly have been in the position that we are at the present moment with regard to our Bill. As soon as he announced that he would undertake the Bill we put ourselves into the hands of Messrs. Clay & Close, very successful and clever Parliamentary agents, who have worked most ardently for us. Their aid too has been invaluable. There is no use now in detailing to you all the steps through which the Bill has gone; but I will just recall a sentence that I used myself at the annual meeting last year. I said, "Gentlemen should remember that if they went to Parliament they could not expect to have everything their own way; they should be prepared to encounter opposing interests." Well, we have not had everything our own way; but still, looking at the Bill as it is now printed, it far exceeds anything that we expected to arrive at in the course of the session. The fact of our Bill having been brought before a Select Committee of the House of Lords—the most businesslike tribunal that a business matter can be brought before—has been largely in our favour. The evidence adduced on the part of the Society was ample for our purposes, and appeared to carry the committee with us. On the other hand, the evidence of our opponents was most contradictory. The witnesses contradicted themselves and one another, so that the net result of the evidence before the

committee was to leave the case of the Society quite unshaken. There were certain amendments proposed which the representatives of our Council very gladly accepted as tending to show that they were unwilling to press unduly for any monopolies that they were supposed to wish for. But, on the whole, they have been able to keep the Bill on the lines on which it was originally drawn; and the only stage it has now to pass is the committee stage of the House of Commons, for which November 14 is fixed. When that time comes some amendments may be proposed, but we will be able to carry the Bill practically through in its present shape. You are all familiar with the Bill as it stands, and will see where we were unable to carry out ideas which we would gladly have given effect to. For instance, as regards co-operative stores, we were informed that either in the Lords or the Commons any such clause as we proposed—and it was a very stringent one—would have been scouted out of the House, and perhaps our Bill along with it. It was necessary, therefore, to withdraw that clause. The principles of the Bill are mainly two. One is to compel druggists whose rights are preserved by section 31 of the original Act to come in and register. The second main principle of the Bill is to close the door from a certain date against all persons. The list of persons to whom we originally intended to extend that right has been a good deal enlarged during the progress of the Bill; but I think we have strengthened our position very much by affording an opportunity to everyone who by any courtesy could claim to be registered as a druggist up to the present date, and thus we shall be in a better position to fight the principle of closing the door from henceforth against others. A very large number—some hundreds—will be entitled to register under these clauses. The result will be that the wants of the country, continually dinned into our ears by our opponents, will be fully supplied for many years to come. Many persons who are now apprentices may, in a healthy country like this, have a long career, and by the time that they have died out the Society will be able to fill their places with fully qualified pharmaceutical chemists. The attention of the Council has been so much taken up with this Bill during the year that there are many things which we have not been able to touch at all. We have got through the year's hard work without any very great inroad on our funds, and the Treasurer will lay before you a very satisfactory state of things in that respect. (Applause.)

Mr. DOWNES said he wished to refer to the evidence given before the House of Lords on behalf of the Society. Three representatives of the Council gave their evidence before the Select Committee, and a resolution of thanks was afterwards passed to them. With regard to the evidence of the President and of Mr. Allen, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that in general they gave fair statement, fair argument, and fair inference; and although he might differ from them in matters that he was not going to discuss now, he was perfectly satisfied with the tone of their evidence. But when he considered Mr. Hayes's evidence he had a different story to tell. He (Mr. Downes) had no possible object in increasing or provoking animosity; but if he were to allow Mr. Hayes's statement before the Committee to go unchallenged, he should place himself in a false position and not be worthy of the position he hoped to occupy before the Society. In discussing the matter he had considerable difficulty in expressing himself so as to keep his words within his feelings. His feelings were very strong on reading the evidence. He saw in Hansard's report what seemed to be an error in Mr. Hayes's evidence, but that gentleman could correct it; but as they had both received their evidence to correct he assumed that what he had before him was correct. As regarded the manner in which he had represented that Society, if they looked at questions 457, 458, 459, and 460 they would find the animus which he suggested that the Council had, and what the chemists and druggists might expect when they came up for examination. He represented there that if there should be an examination for chemists and druggists it would be the same, or practically nearly as severe, as that for pharmaceutical chemists. That was the sort of treatment that chemists and druggists were to expect when they came to a modified examination. At No. 475 he was asked a general question, and he said that he had heard the evidence on Friday, and that he had made notes of the objections to the Bill. His observations from that point

required 129 questions from the committee to endeavour to show him the difficulty of getting intelligible and reliable evidence from him according to his (Mr. Downes's) view of the case. As to the President's evidence, it only amounted to 122 questions. At question 479 Mr. Hayes was asked the number of old chemists and druggists trading in Dublin, and said he knew of but two, and in answer to question 480 he repeated that statement. Perhaps he would be surprised to know that he (Mr. Downes) could name thirteen at the present day. When he came to 506 he found a series of statements which he hardly liked to characterise; he was astonished that they should come from a gentleman of Mr. Hayes's standing. The speaker referred to another statement in the evidence, and said that that came to him almost like a deliberate — (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. WELLS: I rise to order. We have come here to transact certain business on the agenda paper, but this appears to be an attack on Mr. Hayes; and I think it is outside the scope of our business. I ask you to rule if Mr. Downes is in order. I have to go away at a certain hour, and I think it very hard that our time should be taken up with a personal matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I think, sir, that you had better let Mr. Downes go on. I am sure that Mr. Hayes does not feel this in the very least. He is quite above such insinuations.

The PRESIDENT: A point of order has been raised, and I must rule on it. The course of proceedings is that if anything arises out of the President's address with reference to what has gone on during the past year, or to the proceedings of the Council, it is subject to discussion. But the question as to what evidence was given by any individual before the Select Committee is, I think, quite outside the course of our procedure to-night. I am very sorry indeed to stop Mr. Downes in making any complaint that he wishes to make; but as the point of order has been raised I must say that I do not think his remarks hitherto are in order. Any other matter that he wishes to refer to arising out of the proceedings of the past year we will be happy to hear.

Mr. DOWNES: I bow to your ruling, but my position is that this evidence was given in the name and on behalf of the Society, and received the sanction of the Council through a vote of thanks; and I consider that I am perfectly justified in entering a protest against it and defending myself.

The PRESIDENT: There were many sources open to you of contradicting the evidence.

Mr. DOWNES: It was given behind my back, and I don't see any other way of challenging it.

Mr. ALLEN: You could have been there, Mr. Downes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. HODGSON, the treasurer, then made his statement for the year. The figures, he said, differed only slightly from those of last year. They left off almost the same as they did last year, although there had been a little exceptional expense. They had received fees for 28 examinations for the licence as against 25 last year, and for 53 Preliminary examinations as against 47. They received altogether 273*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for examinations, one way or another, including re-examinations. In subscriptions there was a falling off, but it was only apparent. Last year Mr. Ferrall looked after the subscriptions, some of which were in arrear, and some omitted or forgotten by the subscribers, and he managed to raise the subscriptions to 72*l.* in that year. This year they had only received in money payments 60*l.*, although there were sixty-four subscribers, but some subscriptions had come in since the account was closed. They had virtually received in cash subscriptions 63*l.* during the year. They commenced the year with a balance in bank of 126*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, and their income for the year had been 475*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*. They had spent in fees to their examiners 92*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, as against 86*l.* 2*s.* last year. For reporting the amount paid was fifteen guineas, or nearly that—a standard sum.

The PRESIDENT: We had some special meetings this year.

Mr. HODGSON, in continuation, said a guinea had been paid for the reporting of each of fifteen meetings. Salaries and extra work came to 65*l.*; rent was a stationary item—50*l.*; and printing cost very much the same as last year—namely, 39*l.* Law expenses were a little heavier than usual, but these were principally caused by the visits of the deputation to London in connection with the Bill before Parlia-

ment, and were very necessary. Sundries amounted to a little more than last year. They had to pay Messrs. Hodges & Son for gas and water fittings of the examination room 13*l*. The total for sundries, including postage, &c., was 43*l*. 14*s*. 3*d*., the item being rather larger than usual in consequence of the correspondence connected with the Bill. These items deducted from their income left a balance in the Bank of Ireland of 123*l*. 10*s*. 11*d*., which exactly corresponded with the book he kept of the expenditure. The amount of stock in bank was the same as last year—viz., 248*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*., so that the money capital of the Society on October 1, 1888, was 371*l*. 14*s*. The account had been vouched by the auditors, Messrs. Hayes & Simpson. There was one item that did not appear in the account—namely, 20*l*. for the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. The reason of that was that the account for it had not been furnished; but the money was due, and would have to be paid.

A member asked how much did the visits to London cost. The PRESIDENT: The total cost was 29*l*. 6*s*.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: And very cheap at the money.

The PRESIDENT: Besides that we received from Government by order of the Select Committee 5 guineas each—Mr. Allen, Mr. Hayes, and myself. I paid three visits to London.

Mr. HODGSON: As the question has been asked about the law expenses I will give details, viz.:—Balance due to Messrs. Ennes & Son, 9*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; 5 guineas to Mr. Oldham for law proceedings; 14*s*. 8*d*. paid for something by the Registrar; and Messrs. Brunker, Allen, and Hayes's expenses to London, 29*l*. 6*s*.—making a total of 45*l*. 3*s*. 2*d*.

On the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Boyers, the statement of the treasurer was adopted.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. HODGSON said he had very great pleasure in proposing the re-election of their worthy President, Mr. Brunker. They all knew how he had thrown himself into the duties that devolved upon him, and those duties had not been slight. The Society were under a deep debt of gratitude to him for the energy and intelligence which he had applied to the discharge of those duties, and for the interest he had displayed in the future well-being of the Society. There were some points in the Bill they had before Parliament that might be modified, but, having regard to the broad principle of it, it was a necessity. They could not progress as they wished to do without greater power and greater means. Their means were at present very small indeed; and, having regard to their importance as an educational body, a larger income was necessary for them. If the Bill to which the President had devoted so much time and talent should pass in its entirety, which he thought it would, there was no doubt that the Society would be placed on a firm basis, and on one of which they would all be proud. He thought that they could not possibly in the present crisis in the history of the Society be in better hands than in those of Mr. Brunker. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HAYES said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of confidence which Mr. Hodgson had proposed in the President. He could fully endorse every word that Mr. Hodgson had spoken concerning the ability and the earnest zeal which Mr. Brunker had shown on behalf of the Society. Having been with him in London, he was able to see the faith that was put in him by the members of the committee of the House of Lords, and more especially by the chairman of that committee, who had several interviews with him, and knew that he was well up in the subject that he brought before them. With Mr. Brunker as President for the ensuing year, they might hope that their Bill would pass at all events in such a form as to place the Society on a firmer basis than ever it was before.

Mr. DOWNES moved in amendment that the question of the election of the President be referred to the Council. He submitted that under the regulations this was the proper course. Mr. Hill might have a sufficient *clientèle* in the Society to put him into the Presidential chair against the will of the Council.

Mr. GRINDLEY submitted that Mr. Downes's reading of the Act was erroneous.

The PRESIDENT held that under the Act and regulations the President and Vice-President must be elected at the annual meeting of the Society.

Mr. HODGSON said that in this matter they should all bow to the majority of votes of the Society.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Certainly, we are willing and ready to do it.

The Vice-President then put the motion for the re-election of Mr. Brunker, and it was unanimously carried amid applause.

The PRESIDENT said he had to return his best thanks for the confidence placed in him. He had had at times to act without instructions, but on every occasion the Council had borne him out in what he had thought it necessary to do. He had felt it a great privilege to act for such an important body as the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Up to the present they had been in their infancy, but he believed they would soon occupy a much more important position in the country than they had done heretofore. It had been his pleasure as well as his duty to try to carry to a successful issue that which had so far succeeded, and he hoped that before Christmas the Council would be able to congratulate the Society on being in a stronger position both financially and in every other respect than ever it had been in before, and that from henceforth the prosperity of the Society would continue to grow. (Applause.)

Mr. WM. ALLEN said he had much pleasure in moving that Mr. Draper be re-elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Dr. MONTGOMERY said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He had a long knowledge of Mr. Draper, having worked with him from the formation of the Society as an examiner and otherwise, and he considered that they were fortunate in having Mr. Draper continuing to give the use of his abilities to that large and increasing Society. (Applause.)

Mr. HILL moved an amendment that Professor Tichborne be elected Vice-President. For a great number of years the appointments of the Society had been taken almost exclusively by some gentlemen, and he thought it was time that others should be appointed in their places. Professor Tichborne was in 1883 or 1885 put out of the presidential chair, because there was some unwritten or unprinted law of the Society that no President should hold office for more than three years in succession. Since then Professor Tichborne had not been offered any other post, and he (Mr. Hill) thought that these offices should now go round, and not be held in successive years by two gentlemen almost exclusively.

Professor TICHBORNE: I feel very much obliged to Mr. Hill for his kindness in thinking of me, but I could not possibly next year undertake any duties of the kind, my time will be so fully occupied with other matters. I am equally obliged, however, to Mr. Hill for his good feeling. I believe that the three years' law only applies to the President.

The question for the re-election of Mr. Draper as Vice-President was then put and carried unanimously.

In returning thanks Mr. DRAPER said it was a pleasure to him to be of any use to the Society. He should have been delighted, however, if his friend, Professor Tichborne, had accepted the vice-presidency.

WE ARE DISCUSSED.

The next business consisted of notices of motion. The first, by Mr. Merrin, was as follows:—

"That this meeting recommends that the 20*l*. hitherto set apart as a subscription to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* be henceforth discontinued, and applied for the purpose of forming a fund for prosecution purposes."

Mr. MERRIN said he had had conversations with some members on the subject of this motion, and with the leave of the meeting he would withdraw it.

Mr. HILL said his motion was as follows:—

"That this meeting recommends that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST be the future official journal of the Society."

Last week's *Pharmaceutical Journal* contained the report of the Council meeting a week behind THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. He had been speaking on this subject to a great many licentiates of the Society, and they had said that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST represented both the trade and the profession, whereas the *Pharmaceutical Journal* did not represent the

trade, and, moreover, did not represent Ireland. The whole of its space was taken up with English matters, and consequently the members of that Society were barred out from deriving any good from it. The general wish of the members of the Society was, he believed, that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST should be their official organ. There might be some little difference in the expense, but that was a small matter compared with the benefit which they would derive from having THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ. The *Pharmaceutical Journal*, on the contrary, gave them nothing. Most of the members when they got it tore off the cover, and if the date was a week after the meeting of the Council they read it, if not they pitched it aside.

Mr. HOLMES said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The PRESIDENT: Has any gentleman anything to say on this?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I had better say at once that it would be the biggest mistake we ever made to pass this motion. Did you ever get a favourable article from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST? (Hear.)

Mr. ALLEN: The editor has worked for some months, if not years, against our present Bill; that ought to be quite sufficient.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It is a first-class journal, but it is not the journal for us.

The PRESIDENT: I may mention that the circumstance Mr. Hill alludes to as having occurred last week was very exceptional. The reports were sent by the same post to the two journals; and in some way or other the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* mislaid his copy, and had to write for a fresh one.

Mr. WELLS: That never occurred before. He (Mr. Wells) could bear testimony to the fact that their meetings were much more fully reported in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* than in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Anyone who compared the two reports would find that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST cut out part of the report. The rule was that the reports of the Council meetings appeared in the second journal of the month; that was because it was not possible for the reporter to send the reports in time for the journal that was published on the Saturday after the Council meetings, therefore they never appeared until the Saturday week afterwards. Mr. Hill had stated that he was sure that most of the members of the Society did not read the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He (Mr. Wells) read both journals with pleasure, and he believed that other members of the Society did so also; but most certainly what Mr. Draper had said was true, namely, that the unfavourable remarks that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST had been making on them for the last year, should be quite sufficient to induce the members of the Society not to adopt it as their journal. The journal that they should have to represent them should be one that would, to a certain extent, go with them, but instead of that, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST opposed them. It had cut up their Bill, and had made statements contrary to what the President and other members of the Council had shown to be the fact; but there was not a member of the Society that did not read THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The VICE PRESIDENT: I am very glad to have it and to pay for it.

Mr. WELLS: So far as taking the two journals is concerned I am perfectly independent. If I don't get THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST from the Society I will subscribe for it.

Professor TICHBORNE: I think the name of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is a very serious item in considering whether we should adopt it as our journal or not. We have no chemists and druggists.

After some further discussion the PRESIDENT spoke in favour of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. The motion was put and negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. HILL moved that the proceedings of the Council be fully reported except when they thought fit to go into committee.

The PRESIDENT explained that that was practically what was done at present. The motion was not seconded, and fell to the ground. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the President.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bibby & Kershaw, Keighley, dentists.

Joy, Edward, & Sons, Leeds and Hull, steel crushers and oil refiners.

Kelly & Howson, Liverpool, general produce brokers.

Rolls, Round, & Co., Poole Street, New North Road, N., varnish and japan manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Davies, John Edward Joseph, Tynypant, Cerrigyddinion, Denbighshire, farmer and medical assistant—October 9, County Hall, Wrexham; October 9, County Hall, Wrexham.

Jeffcoat, James, London House Yard, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Willesden, chemist—October 5, 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn; November 2, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Fleming, Alfred William, Southborough, Toubridge, Kent, now out of business, lately trading as a mineral water manufacturer and coal merchant.

Spink, Thomas, Stockton-on-Tees, soda water manufacturer.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Blewitt, Byron, Leadenhall Street, and Adelaide Road, Hampstead, surgeon—first div. of 3*l*, any Monday, Messrs. Woodthorpe, Gardner & Co.'s, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deeds of arrangement with creditors have been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Fowler, Charles Jevons, 58 Newhall Street, Birmingham, and Florence Villa, Stratford Road, Sparkhill, near Birmingham, surgeon-dentist. Composition of 10*s*. in the pound forthwith. Preferential creditors, 2*l*. 15*s*. Date, September 26; filed, September 28; unsecured liabilities, 3*6l*. 8*s*. 9*d*. Sixteen creditors all under 10*l*.

Kirby, James, North Bar within Beverley, chemist and druggist.—Trustee: F. Fletcher, Leeds, J.A. Date, September 26; filed, October 3; unsecured liabilities, 2,283*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*; estimated net assets, 1,132*l*. 18*s*. 5*d*.; creditors fully secured, 1,880*l*. The creditors over 10*l* are:—

	£	s.	d.
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull	140	11	11
Sterry, Smithson & Co., Hull	21	3	5
Allison, E. & H., Hull	48	16	4
Sutton, W., & Co., London	13	10	2
Maw, S., Son & Thompson, London	20	0	10
Langton, Edden, Hicks & Co., London	12	8	6
Cresswell Brothers, London	11	2	0
Schweppe, J., & Co. (Limited), London	23	15	9

Mooney, John, 198 and 64 Union Road, Oswaldtwistle, chemist and druggist.—Trustees: A. H. Saunders, Liverpool, and another. Composition of 10*s*. in the pound by four equal instalments, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, debtor to pay trustees 3*l*. per week to enable them to pay the instalments of the composition. Secured creditors, 700*l*. Date, September 19; filed, September 26; unsecured liabilities, 605*l*. 3*s*.; estimated net assets, 245*l*. The creditors over 10*l* are:—

	£	s.	d.
Saunders, A. H., pro Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool	25	10	8
Yates, Samuel, Manchester	20	12	2
Gibson, Henry, per pro J. & H. Gibson, Blackburn	27	17	7

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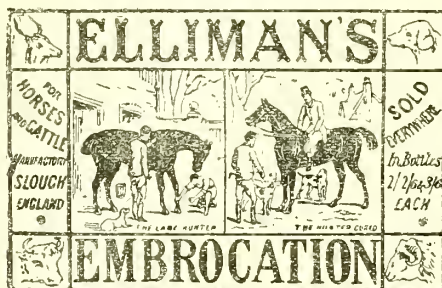
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE ON PHARMACY.

It cannot be other than an advantage for young students on the threshold of their career to come into personal contact with a man of the scientific eminence and solid attainments which we all recognise in Sir Henry Roscoe. Not that the benefit is confined to the young student "on the threshold of his career." No member of the brilliant pharmaceutical audience which the famous chemist addressed on Wednesday evening could fail to catch a little encouragement from his influence and words; and so far as it went Sir Henry Roscoe's speech was decidedly encouraging.

Not, however, to those who are still dreaming about a Chemists' Protection Act. Sir Henry Roscoe is a legislator as well as a chemist, and he held out no hopes of any such scheme. On the contrary, he expressed at the opening of his address his own decided preference for the English method of "working out their own salvation" over the Continental idea of having "that operation performed by authority." We are not quite sure that a plan is necessarily better because it can be said to be "better suited to our English ideas"; but certain it is that if we pharmacists ever should get the prayer of some among us answered, and come under the direct control of a Government department, no toad under the harrow would squeal with half the vigour that would characterise the "letters to the editor" which we should then have to publish.

Sir Henry Roscoe sees very little mixture of earthly imperfections in the Society which he claims to belong to as an honorary member, and which he visited on Wednesday to compliment. And "the time is coming," he comfortably thinks, "when the advantage and prestige which membership of our Society offers will be more generally appreciated." Particularly, and, we are sure, quite sincerely, he glorifies the Society for its efforts on behalf of original research. That the cultivation and encouragement of first-hand pharmacology is an appropriate duty for the Pharmaceutical Society to undertake has been urged in these columns from the time when the suggestion was originally put forward; but we have

ventured to express the doubt whether it was quite necessary to enshrine such proceedings in an eleven-thousand guinea mansion. Sir Henry Roscoe said that this new departure on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society may better enable us to compete with the Germans in the discovery of new febrifuges and new saccharins. We hope it may; but we seem to be setting to work very much on the Chinese fashion of burning down our house to roast a pig.

On the subject of examinations Sir Henry Roscoe is a very high authority, and we notice that while he naturally insists on the notion that examination should be rather the test of teaching than the test of readiness, he is not quite such a rabid anti-crammer as some of our lecturers have been. Good coaching, he says, is not a bad thing; moreover, he also tells us, what we have often urged, that the principal subjects of the pharmaceutical examinations are such as cannot be crammed. "A man cannot cram up practical dispensing, or practical chemistry, or practical materia medica. Either he knows how to dispense a prescription, to prepare Fowler's solution, to distinguish between, and to point out the peculiarities of, the seeds of *strychnos nuxvomica*, and *hyoscyamus niger*, or he does not, and such knowledge, if he has it, can only be obtained by *bonâ-fide* work and *bonâ-fide* instruction." This view somewhat minimises the urgency of the necessity for a compulsory curriculum in pharmacy. The conscientious examiner cannot be deceived in any of the main subjects on which a chemist's competency depends, and if the examiners' work in the future is to consist simply in scrutinising teachers' certificates, we are not sure that the last state of our poor trade will not be worse than its present condition.

With the utmost deference, we doubt the soundness of the metaphor that the examination is the hall-mark on the teaching. The popular view is that the diploma is the hall-mark on the knowledge obtained; and it will be a bad thing when it comes to be otherwise regarded.

But as the parliamentary sponsor of the Pharmacy Amendment Bill, Sir Henry Roscoe naturally expresses his faith in the future; and that future, moulded by the Bill, is to be a very lovely one. The Society is to provide facilities for obtaining instruction all over the kingdom when they get their Bill through. That is a rather large order, and one which has not been contemplated. Why the Society should feel it to be their mission to scour the country for new opponents in a business already exhausted and overrun is not very apparent. But this thought is a commercial one, and should have no place in a consideration of the topics suggested at the opening of the session. The prosecution of pharmaceutical research is the thing to live for just now, and, for the rest, patience is truly the best gospel to preach.

THE SALE OF CARBOLIC ACID AND THE STORAGE OF POISONS.

By far the most important transaction of the Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday was the resolution adopted on the motion of Dr. Symes to again submit for the approval of the Privy Council a declaration that carbolic acid is a poison, and ought to be added to the Schedule of the Pharmacy Act. We are very glad that the Council have thus fulfilled their part of the duty delegated to them by Act of Parliament. They have with practical unanimity and with commendable promptitude put forward their proposal, and the Privy Council cannot reject it without utterly stultifying the Pharmacy Act as far as it relates to poisons. No substance has more fully proved its right to a place of honour in the list of recognised poisons, and we imagine no representative

of the Government will now be disposed to allude to it as only a moderately poisonous article, as Lord Carlingford did five years ago.

Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co. send us a letter in which they say they "do not believe that by restricting the sale of carbolic acid to chemists only there will be any greater public safety obtained." That remark is not a very practical one. The legislature of this and of every other country in the world has thought fit to restrict the sale of certain deadly substances to certain defined persons. The matter has been argued out to the satisfaction of most reasonable people, and it cannot be necessary to argue it out again for the exclusive benefit of Messrs. Calvert. If it is not necessary to schedule carbolic acid it is not necessary to schedule anything. But such scheduling, if it affects one particular article in which they are interested, would be, say Messrs. Calvert "a serious and unjustifiable interference with an important trade which has not caused any serious accident yet." That statement is not very clear. If it means what it says (but we are sure it does not) it means that the deaths in horrible agony of some half-dozen victims per week is not important enough to occasion interference with the business of a few manufacturers. Messrs. Calvert have been having a discussion in the columns of the *Liverpool Mercury* with Dr. Symes, and there they express themselves somewhat more freely. They say, in reply to one of Dr. Symes's arguments:—

It would be a very serious matter to an important trade if carbolic acid should be so scheduled that it could only be obtained through one business channel, or in one class of package, as enormous quantities of it are sold for various commercial uses in different styles of package as required by the consumer.

It is these enormous quantities sold in various styles of packages (ginger-beer bottles, ale and stout bottles, and cups, for example) which constitute the danger. In a subsequent letter, replying to another letter by Dr. Symes, they say:—

We do not agree with his view of the result which would occur by placing carbolic acid in part 2 of the schedule in the Poisons Act, because we know it would materially interfere with a trade that is of great importance, as it would force all demands into the hands of chemists and druggists; and this fact may perhaps account for some of the eagerness shown to get carbolic acid scheduled.

The "because" in that paragraph is suggestive; they do not agree with scheduling *because* it would interfere with their trade; but these gentlemen make a mistake when they go on to intimate that chemists are actuated by a contemptible motive in what they say about carbolic acid. As a matter of fact, there has been no sort of "eagerness" on the part of chemists to get carbolic acid added to the schedule; if anything, there has been culpable indifference.

For several weeks past we have recorded in brief form the cases of carbolic acid poisoning which we hear of during the week. Here is the record for this week:—

An inquest was held at Smallthorne last week on Mrs. Caroline Gibbs, who had been treated for epilepsy, but whose death, there was some reason to believe, had resulted from the incautious use of carbolic acid for toothache. The inquest was adjourned till October 18.

Edward Sibley, Patrick Meagher, and Alfred Rogers, who had been "on the spree," retired to a lodging-house, where Meagher produced a bottle containing a liquid, and asked, "Who'll have a drink?" Sibley accepted the proffered bottle and took some of the liquid. He was taken to the Charing Cross Hospital, and Meagher, who said he did not know what was in the bottle, appeared afterwards at the Marlborough Street Police Court, and was remanded to await results. The bottle containing the carbolic acid had been left in the room by a man who was cleaning the house.

A man named Evans, residing at Shrewsbury, was near

Pontesbury Station, Salop, with his wife. He told her he was going back for his pipe, but he went back to her mother's house, got some crude carbolic acid, and drank some two ounces. The jury regarded it as a case of suicide, but the evidence was by no means conclusive.

A policeman in Hyde Park was on Saturday last called to a woman about 25 years of age, who was found lying in an insensible condition, and apparently suffering from the effects of poison. A few yards from where she lay was found a bottle containing carbolic acid. The woman was removed by the police to the St. George's Hospital, and was then found to be dead.

On Wednesday last an inquest was held at Bolton respecting the death of Mary Ellen Hodgkinson (18), a domestic servant formerly in the employment of Dr. Robinson, of Bolton. One night last week Dr. Robinson, then under the influence of drink, locked Hodgkinson out. She went to stay with a friend named Mrs. Wood, in whose house she committed suicide last Sunday by taking carbolic acid. The evidence showed that Hodgkinson, who lived alone in the house with Dr. Robinson, had been unduly familiar with him, and that he gave her the bottle with some medicine in it, telling her that if he gave her any more it would kill her. In cross-examination by the coroner Dr. Robinson said he neither admitted nor denied the statement the girl was said to have made that he had been unduly familiar with her. Being shown the bottle in which the carbolic acid was contained, he admitted having seen it before, having sent the girl out with it to get some whisky. He swore he never gave the girl carbolic acid except once to put on some beetle holes many months ago. The deceased had the run of the surgery, and might have taken the carbolic acid from a large bottle. The words "Carbolic Acid" and "Poison" appeared on that bottle. The girl never dispensed any medicines for him.

Do people realise what these four, five, and six deaths per week from carbolic acid mean? They mean fifty times as much agony as was associated with the deaths of all the half dozen Whitechapel murders. A large number of the deaths are suicides, and restrictions on the sale of poison will never prevent suicides, it is said. But why is carbolic acid so frequently selected? Simply because it is readily obtainable; and if we are going to let people commit suicide whenever they please, for pity's sake let loose on them prussic acid, laudanum, or some other medium to procure an easy death, but save them from this frightful agent.

It will be noticed, from our report of the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Council, that Dr. Symes will next month ask the Council to agree to approach the Privy Council with a view to the drafting of some regulations for the proper storage of poisons in chemists' shops. Dr. Symes says he gives notice of this motion publicly so as to gauge the opinion of chemists generally in regard to it. That is a reasonable way of proceeding. Some nineteen years ago chemists excited themselves into wild passions over the proposal of the Privy Council that some such regulations as were contemplated by the Pharmacy Act should be drawn up. By their action on that occasion chemists threw away the opportunity of securing the assured confidence of the authorities who control the administration of the Pharmacy Act. It is to be hoped the mistake will not be repeated. In this matter the safety of the public and the interests of chemists are identical, and a cordial readiness to fulfil any reasonable conditions which the Medical Department of the Privy Council may suggest will go far towards the recognition of chemists by the Department as the responsible persons to whom the sale of poisons may be confidently entrusted.

BULLS AND BEARS IN THE OPIUM MARKET.

OUR reports concerning the Smyrna opium market are apparently causing considerable irritation to some sensitive operators in this city and elsewhere, who profess to believe

that we have a natural, we had almost written "criminal," inclination in favour of low prices. In our private capacity we undoubtedly do plead guilty to a desire to get as much as we can for our money, but in regard to our trade reports our only wish is to give as succinct and as nearly accurate an account of what passes in the drug markets as it is possible to obtain. We may say, for the benefit of our critics, that the Smyrna reports, which are so persistently denounced, do not emanate from one source only, but from various quarters, and that, as they do not always agree in every particular, we have to use our best judgment as to their relative reliability. We do not for a moment dispute that we are liable to err, but we feel justified in asserting that fewer buyers can have been misled, and many more may have had reason for congratulation, by following our advice in commercial matters, than by allowing themselves to be guided by some of the firms who are most eager to find fault with us. And we would point out that we have always willingly opened our columns to correspondents differing from, and frequently attacking without mercy, views expressed by ourselves. To write to us is, therefore, a much better plan of expressing dissent than any amount of sneers, innuendoes, and abuse privately indulged in.

Messrs. Barry & Co., of Smyrna, evidently recognise the truth of this proposition, and we are pleased to print the subjoined letter which we have received from them on the subject of our Smyrna opium reports, and which forcibly and yet temperately presents the view of what, without offence, we may call the "bull" party.

Under date of May 4 last (Messrs. Barry & Co. write) we had the honour to address you on the subject of what we were obliged to call the fantastic figures of one of your Smyrna correspondents relating to the opium crop then growing.

Since then the correspondent in question appears to have returned to his unfounded estimates, to judge by the tenor of the reports on the opium harvest as well as on the condition of our market, which you have lately published, and which we have reason to believe emanate from the same source.

We were not a little surprised, for instance, to read in your issue of September 1 a report on the actual yield of our crop, which is as exaggerated a one as ever was penned, and which can only be the work of some operator on our market interested in the article, and trying to attain his end by taking liberties with truth. As a matter of fact, there is no necessity at present (Messrs. Barry & Co. write under date of September 21) to make any more guesses at the yield of the crop, because we are in a position, from collated reports taken from trustworthy sources at the various points of production, to state with certainty the precise outturn which this season's crop will yield. This yield we give in the same table form as that adopted by your correspondent, the only difference being that our figures represent the maximum and not the minimum yield.

Smyrna and neighbourhood (including Tzal)	Oushak and Konia	Karahissar, Sandikli, and neighbourhood	Kutaya, Tauchauli, Simav, &c.	Balukesser, Bogaditch, and neighbourhood	Nalihan, Beybozar, and Angora	Malatia, Zileh, Tokat, and Amassia	Salonica	Other parts	Our correspondent's estimate was	
									Baskets	
..	1,400	2,000
..	2,000	2,100
..	1,000	1,500
..	600	1,000
..	300	500
..	230	350
..	850	1,500
..	600	600
..	250	550
Total baskets									7,200	10,000

You will kindly notice that our figures (in the authenticity of which you may have perfect confidence) are in accord with the forecast given in our letter of May 4. As regards the stock estimate given by your correspondent, this also is purely imaginary. In point of fact, on May 31 last the stock, at Smyrna and Constantinople together, was about 500 baskets. According to our information the stock of Turkey opium in June was, in London, 1,750 cases; in America, 1,000 cases. Add to this the yield of our crop as estimated above, and you will find that there are in reality "at present available," 10,450 coffees, while your correspondent speaks of 14,000 coffees.

As regards the predictions which your correspondent endeavours to make concerning the coming crop, we are inclined to believe that he looks much too far ahead in almost forming even the vaguest opinion on that far-off eventuality.

In fact, as we have repeatedly pointed out, it is impossible to gauge with certainty the yield of an opium crop until, so to say, it has been actually packed into the "coffees," for until that time there are still risks to run. Your informant already cries that the September-October sowings have been made under favourable auspices, when, in reality, these sowings are already threatened by the drought. We are now in the season of autumn sowings, and it is as yet impossible to place the seed into the soil because of the absence of rain.

The arrivals of new opium at Smyrna amounted on August 17: in 1833 to 1,741 baskets, in 1887 to 310 baskets, and in 1886 to 1,747 baskets. The slight falling off in the arrivals this year as compared with 1836 is attributed by your correspondent to the Bairam festivities, but he overlooks the fact that the same cause operated at the corresponding period of 1836.

Since the date of your correspondent's last report our market has remained firm, with an active demand. From September 14 to 21, 203 baskets have changed hands at advancing prices, as follows: Karahissar from 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d., rising to 8s. 11d.; telquel ditto, from 7s. 5d. up to 8s.; Yerli tel quel, from 8s. to 8s. 3d.; ordinary, 2s. 6d.; yerli, 9s. 1d. At the date of our writing 2,574 baskets of the new crop have arrived, against 447 at the corresponding date of 1837.

Messrs. Barry & Co. conclude their interesting letter by paying us the compliment of assuring us that it is solely dictated by considerations of respect towards our journal, and the desire to "put us right." It will be seen that Messrs. Barry & Co. commence by questioning the accuracy of our Smyrna reports, on the ground that they emanate from "some interested operator," a term evidently chosen in a sense derogatory of our informants' reliability. "Interested" our several informants may undoubtedly be, much in the same way as Messrs. Barry & Co. themselves might be called "interested parties," and we would like to know what operator in Smyrna, conversant with the market, and whose reports are therefore worth having at all, is not an "interested party." The entire opium trade is conducted by interested parties, divided in two opposing camps, each in turn rising to the top of the see-saw. Just at present, as indeed we have been stating for several weeks past, the bears are getting the worst of it. It is said that some firms belonging to that set have made large uncovered sales, mostly to American buyers, for delivery in September and October, and that now, unable to purchase the goods at their low contract prices, they find themselves in a tight place. They are thus being squeezed by their antagonists, and consequently the market is now advancing. But this advance is purely a speculative one, and the fact remains that ultimately the law of supply and demand always proves stronger than the best laid speculative schemes, and that prices in the end are again adjusted upon the natural basis. It is upon this fact that our own views of the future of the article are based, and tested by it, we confess we cannot see any reasonable prospect of a durable improvement in the article. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that Messrs. Barry & Co.'s crop figures are correct, and that a maximum of 7,200 baskets has been collected in Turkey. Even this quantity is considerably in excess of an average crop, and would more than suffice to fill the world's requirements for a year. But, with all deference to Messrs. Barry & Co. and their informant, we would point out that even the Smyrna houses have to depend for their information upon their agents in the growing districts, and that from that quarter there has been this year a singular unanimity in the reports of a crop approaching 10,000 baskets. One of the best tests of the true extent of the crop, we should say, can be found in the arrivals at the principal trading centres. From the commencement of the season up to September 14 these were 4,683 baskets, or, say, about 12½ per cent. in excess of the arrivals in 1886, which are returned at 4,158 baskets. In 1886 the crop admittedly reached at least 7,500 baskets, so that it is not unreasonable to assume that this year it is larger in the same proportion as the arrivals have been greater, and will therefore amount to a minimum of 7,500

+ 12½ per cent. = about 8,500 baskets. The quality of the opium crop seems really to be below average this year, and that, in fact, has been mentioned repeatedly in our market reports ever since the first parcels arrived in London.

Now as regards the stock of opium. We do not think we are betraying any secrets when we say that the published figures relating to the London stocks are believed to be decidedly apocryphal. Most of our opium supplies are stored at private warehouses, and, whatever reliance may be placed upon the figures supplied by the London Docks, it is notorious that the returns furnished by private warehouses have been known to be out of accordance with facts on more than one occasion. We presume that at other trade centres much the same state of things prevails, and we are content to take it for granted that the stock of old opium is still a fairly heavy one, without entering into detailed figures. But in face of the fact that even after last year's exceptionally small crop the quotations were not capable of any very considerable and permanent advance, there does not appear any reason why now, when the crop is admitted by the most pessimistic observers to be considerably over the average, there should be any decided and durable improvement, even though the surplus stock be only a moderate one. No doubt, if the autumn growings should prove an entire failure, the position might be completely altered; but, on our correspondent's own showing, it is much too early yet to say anything definite on this subject. The value of morphia may perhaps rise to some extent, for that article has so much depreciated since the early part of the year that it would seem to be susceptible of improvement; but here again the circumstance should be taken into account that there is undoubtedly a heavy stock in the hands of dealers, who would very probably seize the first appearance of a rise to bring their supplies on the market.

PATENT MEDICINES LAST CENTURY.

In his "Handy Book of Medicine Stamp Duty," which we have just published, Mr. Alpe states that his main object is "to give such information to those who sell dutiable medicines as will enable them to avoid disagreeable correspondence with the Inland Revenue Department." This most important purpose is evidently the one mainly borne in mind in the work before us; but incidentally there are a great many contributions to the history of medicine in general, and of quackery especially, if, indeed, the two can be satisfactorily distinguished. We hasten to add that this remark applies exclusively to the practice of physic a hundred years ago. Abundant as are the so-called patent medicines of modern times, it would seem that, in proportion to the remedies kept in stock and sold, they were at least equalled in variety, if not in value, by those of the eighteenth century. In an appendix to his book Mr. Alpe quotes a very curious and certainly little known "Pharmacopœia Empirica," which he has found in an issue of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, published in 1748. This remarkable document was compiled in all seriousness in order that "persons who could not afford the expense, or might not care to be governed by the advice of the physician and apothecary, might know where to apply on occasion for an appropriate remedy." This Pharmacopœia enumerates no fewer than 202 nostrums, with the prices at which they were sold, the names and addresses of the proprietors, and the ailments which the medicines were said to cure. As scarcely a score of the 202 medicines named were stated to have been prepared out of London, it may be fairly assumed that the list was nothing like complete. The compiler had evidently made use of materials which he could conveniently lay hands on, and

had left unnoticed a number of inventions of great provincial repute. A very striking feature of the list given is the number of proprietors who styled themselves "Dr." The Medical Act was not then in existence, and it may be that the title "Dr." was not of much greater import then than "Professor" is now; but as it is well known that many famous secret remedies were devised or invented by physicians of repute, it is not unreasonable to presume that a fair proportion of the doctors mentioned were regular practitioners of the day. Remedies for gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, impotency, and barrenness are curiously numerous in this catalogue, and it is also noticeable that several of what we have fondly regarded as among the great medical discoveries of the present century had been anticipated before 1748. From Mr. Neeler, of Hammersmith, for instance, "belts" for the cure of leprosy might be obtained at 5s. 2d. each; Dr. Chamberlen, of Long Acre, provided "necklaces" at 5s. apiece for children cutting teeth; and Dr. Barker, of Bath, and Mr. Neeler, of Hammersmith, were inventors of "girdles" for the itch. Among medicines which survive in greater or less vigour we find Dr. James's fever powders, which are quoted at 2s. 6d. per "paper," and were to be got at Paul's Churchyard; Mr. Godfrey's "Cordial" for the stomach sold at Newcastle at 3s. a bottle; Dr. Daffy's "Elixir" for obstructions obtainable at Salisbury Court at 2s. 6d. per half-pint; Dr. Bateman's drops "for colic" (?) "Bow Churchyard, 1s. per bottle"; Mr. Stoughton's bitters, and Mr. Betton's oils. Dr. Belloste, of Pulteney Street, heads the list for price with his pills for rheumatism at 20s. per box; and Dr. Profily, of Exeter Court, comes next with pills and water, both described as for pox, at 10s. 6d. per box and bottle respectively.

In another appendix Mr. Alpe gives an interesting "List of Patents for Medicines and Medicaments." The series begins with a product patented in 1711 by one Timothy Byfield, and described as "A new and most usefull chemicall preparation and medicine publickly known by the name of his 'sal oleosum volatile,' which by abundant experience hath been found very helpfull and beneficiall as well in vses medicinall as others, and will very much tend to the public use and benefit of all our subjects." Next year (1712) came Robert Stoughton with his "elixir magnum stomachi." Then nobody seems to have patented a medicine till 1722, when Robert Eaton obtained protection for a styptic medicine. Benjamin Okell came next, in 1726, with "Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops." Betton's British Oil was patented in 1742, Hooper's Female Pills in 1743, and James's Fever Powder in 1744. From about this date the patenting of medicinal compounds became much commoner, three or four sometimes appearing in one year. Some of the inventions must have been very remarkable. Thomas Greenough got a patent in 1744 for a toothache tincture containing twenty-six ingredients; but Nathaniel Godbold beat him in 1785 with a vegetable balsam into which he had worked fifty-two ingredients; while in 1805 Richard Brandon the elder went forty points save one higher by some constitutional pills with ninety-one ingredients. The game of patenting medicines was probably blown upon by the patentees themselves, who showed how easy it was to keep a patent going by "improving" upon it a little before the monopoly ran out. Mr. Godbold, for instance, having patented his balsam in 1785, "improved" upon it in 1798, and so got a new lease for his article. John Ching's Worm Lozenges were patented in 1796, and improved in 1808 by Rebecca Ching. It probably occurred one day to some ingenious mind that an outsider might also "improve" on an established patent by adding one ingredient or omitting some other, so that the valueless practice of contributing to the Patent Office revenue in regard to merely ordinary medicinal compounds

has naturally fallen into abeyance of late years. A number of such patents are still taken out, however, every year, often by foreigners, and always, we imagine, by people who have been misled by our common term, "patent medicine." Patent agents, to their dishonour be it said, are not unfrequently intermediaries in these proceedings.

The schedule to the Medicine Stamp Act names many of these patented remedies. With respect to many of the articles scheduled Mr. Alpe gives some curious facts. "Friar's Balsam," for instance, he traces to a patent taken out in 1777 by Robert Grubb for "a certain medicine called the Frier's Drops for the cure of the venereal disease, scurvy, rheumatism, stranguary, and gleet, without an electuary or pills, in every stage of the complaint, or without any confinement or particular regimen." To make the drops, rectified spirits are added to calomel, "purging antimony," guaiacum-wood, balsam of Peru, extract of hemlock, white sugar candy, oil of sassafras, tartaric acid, and gum arabic. He believes that the compiler of the schedule to the latest Act wrote "Friar's Balsam" inadvertently, meaning Grubb's old compound; and, the Commissioners holding this view, we are told that if the B.P. tincture of benzoin is sold for Friar's Balsam liability to duty is not incurred. "Godfrey's Cordial" is also included in the schedule, and by it is meant the preparation referred to in the Pharmacopœia Empirica as sold by Mr. Godfrey, of Newcastle. In strictness, therefore, Mr. Alpe says, Godfrey's Cordial "is liable to duty, but the formula is so well known that the medicine has lost its proprietary character, and if taken from bulk or made up at the request of a purchaser and sold without a descriptive label, Revenue officers would not interfere with its sale unstamped. If described, even by a shop label, as 'Godfrey's Cordial' it is liable to duty."

Registering Wholesale Manufacturers.

In his presidential address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bath, Mr. Baden Benger expressed the opinion that "the wholesale manufacturer should possess the same legal qualification as the retail pharmacist, or, to put it another way, it is the qualified pharmacist only who should be the producer of pharmaceutical preparations, whether supplied direct to the public or through medical men." It is a curious coincidence that Dr. James Morton, the president of the pharmacology section of the British Medical Association, in his address to the section at the meeting in Glasgow a month previous gave utterance to a very similar opinion. In referring to the rapidly increasing tendency of the present day to allow pharmacy to pass into the hands of chemists and druggists, he remarked that "our progress in this department was due largely to the enterprise and competition of such firms, and that, for the purity of the remedies we employed, we must rely upon the *pharmaciens* of such firms. This pointed to the necessity of some Governmental control over such *pharmaciens*, either under the General Medical Council or some more efficient body." Dr. Morton was somewhat vague, but we may charitably take it that by "some more efficient body" he implied the Pharmaceutical Council.

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Fraternal Greetings.

The ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference sends us the annexed copy of a letter he has received from Mr. J. M. Maisch, permanent secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in reference to the cablegram sent by the first-named body to the latter. In our report of the Association's meeting last week we stated that the secretary was instructed to suitably acknowledge the British message. Mr. Maisch, it appears, was not aware that the Britishers were in session, so he returns the salutations by mail instead of by cable. Dating his letter from Philadelphia on September 17, and addressing it to Mr. Benger as President, Mr. Maisch says:—
"DEAR SIR,—Your cablegram, extending fraternal greetings from the British Pharmaceutical Conference to the

American Pharmaceutical Association, was received at Detroit on the morning of September 4, and the undersigned was directed to acknowledge the same, with the hearty good wishes of this Association. Being under the impression that the Conference meeting at Bath had taken place during the last week in August, a reply by cable was not sent, and I now discharge the pleasant duty imposed upon me with the assurance of the fraternal feelings of this Association. Our next annual meeting will take place in 1889, at a date to be announced hereafter, in the city of San Francisco, and I am sure to voice the sentiment of every member of our Association when I assure you of the great pleasure it would afford us to welcome you and other members of the Conference at this contemplated meeting on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect,

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN M. MAISCH,

"Permanent Secretary American Pharm. Assoc."

* *

Pharmacy A revised edition of the Italian Pharmacopœia and new regulations for the conduct of pharmacies in Italy are at present in preparation,

being now under consideration of the upper legislative chamber in their course towards the Statute Book. It transpires that the principal alterations which it is contemplated to make in the "Codex Sanitarius" are the following: Every pharmacy dispensing for the public, the military powers, or hospitals must be managed by a pharmacist qualified in Italy. All persons offering for sale medicines or patent preparations which have not been sanctioned by the principal Board of Health are liable to a fine of not less than 8*l*. The sale of articles for medicinal use in the form of medicines and in medicinal doses is restricted to properly qualified pharmacists. Communal authorities will in future be obliged to pay the medical practitioner and the pharmacist for all aid given by them to the poor. The Government limitations on the number of pharmacies in the country is abolished, all properly qualified persons being allowed to open shops where they please, subject to certain provincial regulations still in force, but which will lapse in the course of the next five years.

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Eucalyptus Messrs. Schimmel & Co. have lost little time in replying to the criticism of their work on Oil.

Australian eucalyptus oil by Gildemeister, one of Wallach's pupils, whose thesis on the subject we referred to in our last issue. It will be remembered that Gildemeister has proved that the oil of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* does contain eucalyptol. The firm in question now admit that this is the case, but they qualify the statement by saying that all commercial samples of this oil do not contain eucalyptol, and that those which do contain it have been distilled from a mixture of the leaves of *E. Globulus* and *E. amygdalina*. They also point out that Jahns never said that the sample of eucalyptus oil in which he could not find the active principle was from *E. amygdalina*, but as the sample was of Australian origin it was assumed that it was the product of this species. It is evident from the foregoing that the admission of error is given somewhat grudgingly, indeed the firm intimate that they have arranged for a consignment of *E. amygdalina* leaves from Australia by which they hope to prove to their own satisfaction what the oil of that species really is. We may here point out that one fact is overlooked by Messrs. Schimmel & Co., viz., that at one time the amygdaline oil of one firm was admitted to be distilled from a mixture of the leaves of Mallee eucalypts and *E. amygdalina*. We have also met with specimens of oil which were entirely Mallee oil, and we presume that it was such a specimen that Jahns reported to contain no eucalyptol. The explanation advanced by Schimmel, that those samples of amygdaline oil which are destitute of eucalyptol are the true amygdalina oil is quite at variance with recorded facts, and the assumption that Jahns's specimen was from amygdaline leaves only shows that that firm class all eucalyptol-yielding oils as from *E. Globulus*, and all others as from *E. amygdalina*. The latter oil rarely exceeds sp. gr. 0.890, while the former is certainly not genuine if under 0.900. This is as simple a test as can be applied, but Schimmel now advances a new one. Mix

1 c.c. of the oil with 2 c.c. of glacial acetic acid, add 1 to 2 c.c. of a saturated solution of sodium nitrite, and stir slightly. If the oil under examination is amygdaline the separated top layer freezes into a crystalline magma of phyllandrene nitrite, but pure eucalyptol and *E. Globulus* oil are not so affected. The note contains in addition to other information an attack on Bosisto's "Standard test Eucalyptus oil," as well as other indications that the writers are determined to discount the value of the Australian products.

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Hyoscine
and
Hyoscyamine.

Mr. Martindale makes a timely protest, in the *British Medical Journal*, against the effects of hyoscyamine being attributed to hyoscine, as some medical men have lately been doing.

Ladenburg has shown that pure atropine and pure hyoscyamine, as well as hyoscine, are isomeric alkaloids, but possess different chemical and physical characters. Pure hyoscine is a syrupy liquid alkaloid; and atropine and hyoscyamine, although solid, have different melting points. Therapeutically, hyoscine possesses about five times the calnative power, and probably poisonous action, of atropine or hyoscyamine. Kobert states that the effects of commercial uncrystallised hyoscyamine, known as "chemical restraint" in some lunatic asylums, are principally due to the hyoscine it contains.

* *

Victoria
Customs

A deputation representing the wholesale and retail drug trade of Victoria have had an interview with the commissioner of customs in regard to the proposed alterations of the tariff so far as they affect the drug trade. The deputation was headed by Mr. F. S. Grimwade, who was the principal speaker, and submitted to the commissioner an amended clause to take the place of the Government's dealing with compound medicines. The suggested clause states that "medicines, patent or proprietary, whether for internal or external use, including all medicines and medicinal mixtures, specifics or remedies prepared according to any secret formula, or which by any advertisement, or by papers, wrappers, handbills, or labels affixed to or enclosed or delivered with any packet, box, bottle, or other container, are, or have been, or shall hereafter be, recommended to the public as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disease, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human or animal body, including all medicines and medicinal preparations when wrapped or packed ready for retail sale or consumption," shall only be subject to 25 per cent. duty. The Government clause imposes this duty in such a way that all compound preparations of the British Pharmacopœia would be liable to duty, and the deputation argued that this was not the intention of the Government. It was further suggested that drugs and chemicals, if not otherwise specified, and surgical instruments and appliances, should be placed on the free list. The commissioner was favourably disposed to accept the deputation's suggestion so far as drugs and chemicals were concerned, but in regard to surgical instruments he said that two or three manufacturers in the colony desired protection for certain things made by them, and the deputation replied that these should simply be named. On the whole the interview was successful, and the trade have every hope that their demands will be satisfied.

MAGENDIE'S SOLUTION OF MORPHINE.—Following up the remarks recently made in this journal, the *American Druggist* says that the name of Magendie's solution has gradually come to be applied rather to a solution of a morphine salt of a particular strength than to the solution of any particular salt of morphine. In fact, solutions of acetate and of sulphate of morphine are indifferently known as Magendie's, provided they are of the established strength. There can be no doubt that the selection of the sulphate would under all circumstances be preferable to the acetate or citrate, as the sulphate is an absolutely well-defined and stable salt, not requiring the addition of any acid to make a clear solution, nor liable to change by keeping. Perhaps a still better salt, considering therapeutics as well as pharmacy, would be the hydrobromide. But there is no use deviating from a long-established custom.

A FUNGUS FORAY.

THE Yorkshire Naturalists' Union lately organised an excursion of a novel and decidedly useful character, under the title of "A Fungus Foray." This was fixed for Tuesday September 25, when the members, after a long day's collecting in Bramham and Harewood parks and woods, met at the Leeds Philosophical Society's Library to compare results and arrange the show. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Massee, F.R.M.S., of the Royal Herbarium at Kew, an old member of the Union and an authority on the subject, who gave a short address on "The Past and Future of Fungi." On the following day the show was thrown open to the visitors to the Leeds Museum. A great number of people took advantage of the opportunity of seeing so interesting a collection. The illustrations, which represent some of the most striking specimens, have been drawn for us by Mr. R. Fred. Reynolds, of Leeds, who also furnishes the subjoined descriptions:—

No. 1. *Amanita muscaria*.—The fly amanita is a magnificent scarlet in colour, dotted here and there with white papillæ. It is poisonous, and generally found from August to November in woods, particularly fir and beech.

No. 2. *Amanita rubescens*.—The reddish amanita, though common, is extremely handsome; it is found in woods, and is esculent.

No. 3. *Panus stypticus*, as its name indicates, was in days gone by used as a styptic, being dried and powdered for that purpose. Generally found on twigs, &c.

No. 4. *Agaricus nebularis*.—Pale brown-grey.

No. 5. *Clavaria vermiculata*.—The candle clavaria, or white-tufted clavaria, met with during wet weather in pastures, lawns, and road-sides. Highly esculent.

No. 6. *Lactarius deliciosus*.—The delicious milk mushroom, or orange milk mushroom. Its juice turns a beautiful green colour on exposure to the air. Found in fir woods from September to October. Esculent.

No. 7. *Lactarius subdulcis*.—Sweet milk mushroom. This

is pinky-brown in colour, extremely elegant. Found in woods from September to October. Common.

No. 8. *Coprinus comatus*.—Shaggy or maned mushroom. "The agaric of civilisation." Found on road-sides, pastures. Edible.

No. 9. *Agaricus galericulatus*.—Little cap mushroom. This delicate little fellow is found on trunks of trees, and is very common.

No. 10. *Agaricus phyllophilus*.—Leaf-loving clitocybe. Here depicted growing on birch leaves; an extremely beautiful specimen.

No. 11. *Agaricus inopus*.—Bolton's flammula, named after a Yorkshire naturalist. Is of a dirty yellow-brown colour, and found on stumps of trees. Rare.

No. 12. *Lycoperdon pyriforme*.—Pear-shaped puff-ball. Mousey-brown colour, and found on decayed stumps.

No. 13. *Calocera viscosa*.—The clammy calocera. This is remarkably beautiful in form and colour, being of a most lovely orange red, and having a waxy appearance, rising about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches out of the ground.

No. 14. *Phallus impudicus*.—The stink horn. Is one of the most interesting of the fungi; it is generally seen in a spherical form slightly projecting above the ground (sketch shows specimen cut in two). It elongates; in so doing the upper portion becomes covered with a sticky jelly which was previously within the outer coating. This attracts insects. Odour strong and most unpleasant.

No. 15. *Polyporus colulinus*.—Razor-strop fungus. This specimen measured about eighteen inches across, and had that peculiarly smooth leather-like surface which has recommended its kind, as the name implies, for the purpose of sharpening razors.

No. 16. *Lycoperdon germatum*.—Warted puff-ball. This is an abnormally large specimen, of a brown-grey colour.

No. 17. *Agaricus phyllophilus*.—Leaf-loving clitocybe.



Legal Reports.

APPRENTICESHIP.

At the Dalston Police Court on September 27, William Lefort and Archibald Wright, apprentices to Mr. Richard Orrock, glass-blower, of Hackney Wick, summoned their employer to fulfil his agreement to teach them the business of glass bottle-making or cancel their indentures.

Lefort said his apprenticeship had about fifteen months to run. On July 26 his master brought him to that Court, charged with neglecting his work, and he was sent to prison for fourteen days. After completing this punishment, he said he made several attempts to resume his work, but was repeatedly put off. He said the manager told him to join the army or get an organ out. He wanted his indentures, so that he could get work elsewhere. In defence it was stated that Mr. Orrock had fifty or sixty apprentices, none of whom paid any premium, and he paid them from 10s. to 14s. weekly. The present complainant was an incessant source of trouble, and made discontent amongst the apprentices.

The magistrate said he had no doubt the complainant was a most troublesome boy—one of those who learnt his trade a little, and then wanted to take advantage and be off. The indentures would be cancelled, but not given to complainant.

Archibald Wright then went into the box to make his complaint. He said he had fifteen months to serve. He had not been allowed to work because he refused to remove a quantity of bricks. He was not apprenticed to shift bricks; his master contracted to employ him as a glass bottle blower.

The Magistrate (perusing the indentures): This says that you are to do as you are told.

Cross-examined: Had never given his master trouble before.

The Magistrate: Well, you had better go back to your work and finish your indentures, and be a good boy. I shall not cancel your indentures.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re J. H. ATHERTON, Wigan, Chemist.

THE adjourned examination of this debtor was held on October 2, in the Wigan County Court. The debtor was represented by Mr. W. S. France, jun. In answer to the Official Receiver, Mr. Atherton said he left Wigan for Tunbridge Wells only two or three days before he filed his petition. He left his address with his wife, and his apprentice had charge of the shop. He knew when he went away that he would have to file a petition, and he returned in order to file it. By Mr. S. Graham, the trustee: His creditors began to press him twelve months ago, and some of them had taken proceedings against him. He had spent 50% or 60% in law expenses and in compromising the cases. By Mr. France: He communicated with his people as soon as he got away, with a view to filing his petition. He left Wigan on the Tuesday, and filed the petition on the following Friday. When he dissolved partnership he verbally undertook to clear off the debts. That was part of his arrangements for the dissolution. The Official Receiver said he had no objection to the debtor passing his examination. The examination was then closed.

Re A. BAKER, Jun., Regent Street, W., Chemist.

THIS debtor attended a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court and applied to Mr. Registrar Brougham to be allowed to pass his public examination upon accounts showing liabilities of 1,692*l.* against assets valued at about 700*l.* Mr. Aldridge represented the Official Receiver, and Mr. Cooper Willis appeared on behalf of Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge, of Park Street, Southwark, creditors for 70*l.* The following examination took place:—

Mr. Cooper Willis: How long did you carry on the business of a chemist?

The debtor: About 2½ years.

Had you any capital when you started?—Yes. It was lent me by my father.

How much was lent?—500*l.* when I went into partnership and 500*l.* afterwards; I had no other capital.

Did you give him any security?—I gave him a promissory note.

What name did you carry on the business under?—"R. M. Rew & Company."

Why did you use that name?—Because it had been there for some time.

Were you duly certified as a chemist?—No.

Do you not know it was necessary that you should be duly certified to carry on the business as a chemist?—I knew it was necessary in order to carry it on alone.

Did you carry it on with anyone else after you ceased to have connection with Mr. Marris?—No.

Then for 2½ years you carried it on alone?—Not quite 2½ years.

You held the premises under lease from Mr. Marris, did you not?—Yes.

Had you the option in that lease of buying the premises?—Yes.

Did you enter into a contract to purchase?—Yes.

When?—I think it was about September last year.

The purchase price was to be fixed by arbitration, was it not?—We could not agree upon it.

How much did you believe you would have to pay Mr. Marris for the property?—I was unable to tell.

Where were you going to get the money from?—I expected to raise some by mortgage, and that my father would advance the rest.

Had you negotiated with anyone to advance you money on mortgage when you gave notice of your intention to buy?—No.

Had your father promised to advance you any sum?—Yes.

How much?—No definite amount was fixed.

Personally, you had no means of carrying out this contract?—No.

I believe the matter went to arbitration about the commencement of this year, did it not?—Yes.

The umpire awarded 2,100*l.* as being the amount which you should pay?—Yes.

The umpire refused to give his award without being paid his fees, did he not?—Yes.

Did you provide 16*l.* 18s. 6*d.*, or thereabouts, as being your share of the umpire's fees?—Yes.

That was by cheque, was it not?—Yes.

On what account was that cheque drawn?—On the account of Rew & Co.

Had Mr. Groves anything to do with that account?—Mr. Groves signed the cheques, Rew & Co. was the signature, and Mr. Groves signed his name underneath.

What interest had he in Rew & Co., and why should he sign cheques?—He had no interest at all.

Was he in your employ?—No.

How came he to sign the cheques then?—The account was put in his name and the business was carried on in his name, he being a certified member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

How long had the business been carried on in his name?—It would be from October last.

What was he to get for it?—Nothing.

Nothing at all?—No.

When did he attend the business premises?—Sometimes every day, and sometimes only three or four times a week.

And he received no benefit whatever?—None.

Was an action brought against you by Mr. Marris after the award compelling you to carry out the contract?—Yes.

You defended that action?—Yes.

I believed that they obtained a sequestration order?—Yes.

They took possession of the business premises and continued to carry on the business?—Yes.

In July of this year?—Yes.

Before they brought the action did not you know you were absolutely insolvent?—No, because not counting my father's debt I was perfectly solvent.

You ceased to carry on the business about July 4 and left the premises?—Yes.

Where did you then go to reside?—In Great Russell Street.

At a private hotel?—Yes.

After the sequestration order was made, did not you collect some of the book debts?—No.

Did you collect any moneys owing?—No.

Did not you receive anything from one of the sub-tenants?—I could not say what day I received the rent.

Did not you receive 24*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from one of the sub-tenants after the order was made?—I could not say what date I received that money.

Don't you know it was after the order was made? You applied for the rent, received it, and put it in your own pocket?—I could not say whether it was after the order was made or not.

Were you a member of any club?—Yes. I belonged to the Constitutional.

To the National?—I was elected, but never subscribed.

When the sheriff went into possession under an execution did you give anything to the sheriff's officer to induce him to go out?—Yes; 5*l.* or 5*l.* 5*s.*

What were you to have for that?—Nothing.

What did he promise to do for it?—To withdraw for the time being, because I expected it would have been settled in a week.

By what?—Raising a mortgage on the property.

You gave a charge on your lease as security?—Yes.

What was the amount advanced?—75*l.*

What did you do with the money?—Paid it into the bank.

The sequestration order was made on June 22?—I am not sure of the date.

When your father was married there was a settlement made? Have you heard there is a settlement in existence?—No; I have never heard of it.

Mr. Aldridge then examined the debtor, who stated in reply that he could not say exactly whether the sequestration order was made in June or July.

Mr. Aldridge: Have you a copy of it?

The debtor: No.

Has notice been given of this order to your debtors?—I do not know.

Have not some been applied to by the sequestrator?—Yes. Some have.

What was the amount you gave to the sheriff's officer?—5*l.* 5*s.* was the amount.

On June 22 you sold to Mr. Robertson the business name of Rew & Co.?—Yes.

You received 75*l.* for it?—Yes.

What did you do with the money?—Some of it went for my own expenses, and I sent a 50*l.* note to my father.

Was that sent on July 6?—Yes.

And on July 9 you presented your petition?—Yes.

How came you to send the money?—He had always been pressing me.

Was he pressing you at that time?—Yes.

The Registrar: I understood that your father never pressed you for the money he advanced you?

The debtor: Not for the principal.

Mr. Aldridge: How did your father apply to you for the money?

The debtor: By letter.

Have you a copy of the letter?—No; it has been destroyed.

Will you swear that your father applied to you for this 50*l.* or any part of it in the month of July?—To the best of my knowledge he did, though it might have been in the month of June.

Have you any acknowledgment of the payment?—Yes; I will look for it. I think most of the papers are on the premises.

The examination was then ordered to be concluded.

Re HENRY FREDERICK COX, 7 Chicksand Street, White-chapel, Chemical Manufacturer.

THE first meeting of creditors under the failure of this debtor, trading as "H. F. Cox & Co.," was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on September 28 under the chairmanship of Mr. George Wreford, an assistant official receiver. The debtor filed his own petition on August 17 last, and submitted accounts showing gross liabilities amounting to 7,607*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, of which 2,573*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* is unsecured; and assets valued at 3,175*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, thus giving an estimated surplus of 601*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the failure have already been reported, with the Official Receiver's observa-

tions thereupon, and we have already given the list of creditors. After some proofs had been put in, the chairman said he might inform the creditors that it would be necessary to adjourn the meeting to a later date. The Official Receiver had had the debtor's interest under his father's will, &c., valued by the Court actuary, and there was no doubt that the said interest would realise sufficient to pay all the creditors in full. It had been offered for sale to the debtor's family, and they had asked for time to make arrangements for the purchase. If this was not effected, the best course would be to vest the interest in the Official Receiver, who would no doubt be able to find a purchaser. The interests are valued at 8,900*l.*, and are subject to a charge of 5,000*l.*, given to the Norwich Union Life Office, thus leaving nearly 4,000*l.* surplus to meet liabilities of about 3,000*l.* The actuary has had all the documents before him, and has made sufficient inquiries to enable him to make a satisfactory valuation. No time would be lost by the adjournment, as by the time the formality of vesting it in the Official Receiver had been gone through the purchaser would be ready. Further, the public examination was not fixed until late in October, and he suggested October 19 as the date for the adjourned meeting. In the meantime, in order not to damage the business in any way, it would be carried on by the Official Receiver, and he would afterwards hand it over to the debtor and confine himself to the interest. He would know by October 19 whether the debtor's family would purchase the interest, and would also negotiate in another direction with a view to securing a purchaser in the event of the family declining to buy. The creditors expressed their approval of the course proposed, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned until October 19.

Re JAMES JEFFCOAT, 1 London House Yard, St. Paul's Churchyard, Chemist.

THE summary of this debtor's accounts has been issued, with the Official Receiver's observations thereupon. The receiving order was made on August 28, and the statement shows unsecured creditors for 279*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, a fully secured creditor for 10*l.* 9*s.*, holding security estimated at 20*l.*, and preferential creditors for rent 63*l.* The assets are returned at 111*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and consist of stock-in-trade estimated to produce 30*l.*, trade fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., expected to realise 50*l.*; household furniture, &c., valued at 20*l.*; good book debts, 1*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; and the estimated surplus of 9*l.* 11*s.* from the security held by the fully secured creditor. The Official Receiver reports that the debtor borrowed 200*l.* in April, 1886, and purchased the business from his former employer for 191*l.* He attributes his insolvency to his trade and personal expenses having exceeded his profits owing to his trade having fallen off, and to his having been incapacitated from attending to business through a long illness. The fully-secured creditor is stated to hold a hiring agreement for a pianoforte. The household furniture, less excepted articles, has realised 21*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and the landlord has distrained on the stock and trade effects for rent amounting to 48*l.*, due on August 25. The debtor has, on consent, been adjudged bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held on October 5, and the debtor's public examination is fixed for November 2 next.

Re ROWLAND ROBINSON, 1 Prospect Row, Birmingham, Drysalter.

THE public examination of this bankrupt took place on October 3 before Mr. Registrar Coles. Mr. Shakespeare, junior, appeared for the bankrupt, whose statement of affairs shows liabilities 285*l.* and assets 146*l.* In examination by Mr. Sharp, Official Receiver, the bankrupt said he commenced business in June, 1887, having previously been a traveller for Messrs. Gillman of Birmingham. His failure was due to the man he bought the business from. The business was advertised for sale with a stock amounting to about 150*l.* He looked at the place, found the stock was of that value, and paid 50*l.* deposit. When he went to complete the purchase he found that the vendor had largely increased the stock, but as it was saleable he agreed to buy it on condition that bills should be accepted for a part of the purchase money, and that the vendor should purchase some goods from him in reduction of those bills. But the vendor only purchased

a small quantity of goods, and he (bankrupt) had to meet the bills as they came due with money he had reserved for rent, rates, and other payments. The result was that he became embarrassed for money, and his solicitor advised him to file his petition. The case was concluded.

Re CHARLES GLYNN GLOYNE, Dewsbury, Chemist and Druggist.

THE summary of this debtor's statement of affairs shows a list of liabilities amounting to 1,977*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, exclusive of secured creditors. The assets as estimated, consisting chiefly of stock-in-trade, amount to 357*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The Official Receiver (Edgar E. Deane, LL.B., Batley) remarks that the debtor has filed his own petition. He took over the business of his father upon his death, about fourteen years ago, and has remained at the same address ever since. The freehold of the shop belonged to the father, who devised it to him burdened with certain charges for the benefit of the family. These charges, the debtor says, were beyond the value of the property, and in respect of a mortgage debt on the property he took proceedings in Chancery, which, though partly successful, involved considerable costs. To these causes, and to loss by guaranteeing the banking account of the old bankrupt firm of Gloyne & Cocker, he attributes his insolvency, though he states that it was not till this month that he discovered it, as his business itself seems certainly to have resulted in profit. The debtor appears to have kept regular and proper books of accounts, although he has not apparently made a practice of periodically ascertaining his financial position. The following are the creditors over 10*l.* :—

	£	s.	d.
Allinson, E. & H., Hull	11	4	5
Barron, Harveys & Simpson, London ..	38	13	10
Batley & Watts, Cripplegate	11	17	11
Beck & Inchbold, Leeds	10	8	0
Bickers & Co., Dewsbury	24	15	6
Billington, A. H., Leeds	16	8	10
Cullingworth, G. D., Dewsbury	19	13	2
Davy, Yates & Routledge, London, S.E. ..	12	9	7
Dawson, Samuel, & Son, Dewsbury	51	18	1
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool	25	0	0
Gloyne, Elizabeth, Dewsbury	275	0	0
Gloyne, trustee of Elizabeth, per Abm. Foster, Dewsbury	26	6	0
Kilner Bros., Thornhill Lees	23	17	9
Langton, Eldon, Hicks & Clark, London ..	22	17	8
Maw, S., Son & Thompson, London	55	19	5
Moss, Remington & Co., Selby	14	14	0
Nobles & Hoare, London, S.E.	10	17	6
Quilliam, John, & Co., Manchester	17	12	7
Robinson Bros., cork cutters, Halifax ..	13	3	10
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham ..	41	1	2
Story, Smithson & Co., Hull	13	10	0
Story, Witty & Co., Hull	12	13	6
Sumner, R., & Co., Liverpool	13	5	9
Tattersfield, J., & Son, Ravenshorpe ..	53	13	6
Terry, Jos., & Sons, York	20	2	1
Twigg, John Ghas., Dewsbury	152	10	0
Walker, Troke & Co., London, E.C.	12	9	6
West Riding Union B. Co. (Limited), Dewsbury	448	19	10
Whitehead, G., & Sons, Huddersfield ..	12	1	0
Wilkinson, J. F., Manchester	24	15	9
Withinbank & Diggle, Armley	16	13	1
Creditors under 10 <i>l.</i>	370	11	0
Total	1,880	4	3
Creditors fully secured	3,358	12	5
Creditors partly secured	27	7	6
Other liabilities	79	10	0
Liabilities on bills other than the debtor's own acceptances	29	5	1
Preferential creditors for rates, taxes, wages, &c.	35	3	6
Preferential creditors for sheriff's charges ..	3	0	0

THOSE who are despondent regarding the popularity of proprietary medicines at the present time may get some consolation from the fact that these medicines were as common in Rome 2,000 years ago as they are now.

MEDICINES FOR GERMAN MERCHANT VESSELS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

AN important little work has been lately issued by the Imperial Health Department, an acquaintance with which should be of value to chemists in the ports of the United Kingdom, and of other parts of the world. The book is entitled

Anleitung zur Gesundheitspflege an Bord von Kauffahrtschiffen. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte. (1888. Berlin: Julius Springer; and it may be obtained from Messrs. Williams & Norgate, of London, at about 1*s.*)

This treatise runs to just 200 pages, and aims in that space to give directions to captains, and other persons not specially skilled in medicine or surgery, how to proceed in cases of such illnesses or accidents as may arise on board ship during journeys of all lengths. Detailed information is given on all the conditions necessary to the maintenance of health, and this with all other sections of the work is couched in a style and language intelligible to any average seaman, and by its means it is expected that the latter will be able to diagnose and treat any or all of the more common diseases. As the book will be an official guide, the English pharmacists will certainly be called upon to provide one or more of the items of the medicine store, and the marked difference in the English and German methods of stocking drugs for use in such circumstances would necessitate a pre-acquaintance with the essentials of the latter. The probability of such requirements from the English-speaking pharmacist has been foreseen by the Imperial Health Department, as may be gathered from the fact that in the list of drugs and appliances which are to form the *materia medica* of the vessels the English equivalents of the Teutonic names are in every case given, together with notes calling attention to the differences in strength of the preparations official in each of the countries referred to. Comparison of the list of medicines already cited as given in the volume before us with the similar catalogue issued by the Marine Department of the British Government reveals the important difference that, while in the latter a bulk quantity of each article is directed to be supplied from which doses are supposed to be weighed or measured, in the former the remedy, whatever it may be, is, when possible, placed in the ship's medicine store already divided in such a number of doses as are found from experience to be adequate to cover probable requirements. For instance, in the English table we find so many ounces of quinine or of Dover's powder ordered to be provided. The same medicines are according to the foreign list to be weighed out in 15-grain and 8-grain powders respectively before being transferred to the vessel's store. A further difference is made also in the externals of the vessels, all strong remedies being on German ships distinguished by a red label to avoid over-dosing from want of sufficient care. We quote some of the more important articles in the table compiled by the Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt, together with the particulars included as to the mode of storage. Purgative powder is a mixture of 5 grains of calomel and 15 grains of jalap powder, the whole being considered as one dose; sulphate of zinc, 22-grain powders; iron powders, each of which contains 1½ grain of reduced iron and 8 grains of sugar; potassium iodide, in quantities of 2½ drachms, powdered; morphia powders, consisting each of a ¼ grain of the hydrochlorate and 8 grains of sugar; ammonium chloride in 2½-drachm doses; salicylic acid, an important and much used item, in 15-grain powders; and bismuth powders, containing 8 grains each. Besides these carbolic acid is ordered in the liquefied form of the B.P. for preparing dressings; boric ointment made from 1 oz. of the acid to 6 oz. of soft paraffin; and mercurial ointment in ½-drachm quantities wrapped in waxed paper. For *Tinctura amara* the English compound gentian tincture may be provided. It is necessary that the ships should be provided with the medicines in the manner described, because the treatment of the diseases for which they are designed is based upon the posology adopted in the table. Lemon-juice is also to be largely used, and the specific gravity for the genuine article is fixed at 1.03 (60° F.), and the content of citric acid at 6.25 per cent. at least. Significantly enough, somewhat elaborate tests are provided for determining the purity of this article.

Trade Notes.

WE have received from Messrs. May & Baker a copy of a 25-page pamphlet on sulphonal-Bayer, the new hypnotic. The pamphlet contains interesting therapeutic notes on the remedy, and chemists would do well to get a few copies for distribution amongst their medical friends.

MR. WILLIAM GEDDES, manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist, of Oldham, has removed from his old premises in Lee Street in that town to a large building in Ashton Road, formerly a cotton mill, which has been adapted to the drug trade requirements.

MESSRS. A. & F. PEARS have now ready copies of Millais's beautiful picture, "Bubbles," got up as a show-card for Pears' soap. It is produced on a very solid enamelled papier-maché, with a narrow gilt border, and is a fine specimen of modern oleography.

WE have samples of several elegantly-produced almanacs and card calendars for 1889, for presentation by chemists, from Mr. Henry Silverlock. The general matter in the almanacs is well compiled, and good space is allowed for the chemist's special announcements. Some of the colour-printing is very artistic.

MESSRS. JOHN DAVIS & CO., of Old Kent Road, publish in addition to their toilet almanacs a large octavo letterpress almanac, which they call "The Domestic Year Book." It is prettily illustrated, and contains many useful items of information. Several pages are reserved for the distributor's own matter.

MESSRS. FORD, SHAPLAND & CO., of Great Turnstile, Holborn, send us specimens of four styles of prettily got-up calendars with covers produced in colours, and containing much matter useful for chemists' businesses, and space for special matter. The peculiarity of these calendars is that with each is stitched a few pages of good ruled writing-paper for memoranda.

THE illustration represents an indiarubber cap and case for clinical thermometers, introduced by Messrs. F. Darton & Co., of St. John Street, West Smithfield. The indiarubber is in



two sections, and can be readily removed; but the thermometers, thus protected, can be carried or thrown about in any manner without danger of breakage. The protecting part is supplied independently of the thermometers.

MESSRS. SEABURY & JOHNSON have issued a circular from 46 Jewin Street, under date October 1, intimating the location of their London offices at that address, and their warehouse and laboratory at 6 Jewin Crescent. The concluding paragraph of the circular is to the effect that the business and laboratory of the firm in London will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Alfred H. Mason, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., who has an interest in the corporation.

A DENTAL AGENCY.—Mr. Goodman, the well-known dentist, of 41 Ludgate Hill, London, and of numerous county addresses, is anxious to appoint a number of London and provincial chemists as his agents with the view of obtaining recommendations to his various establishments. With this object chemists will be supplied with pamphlets and tasteful show-cases, and, as this novel and probably profitable agency involves neither outlay nor responsibility, chemists and druggists will doubtless readily avail themselves of such a means of increasing their incomes.

A NEW IDEA.—Mr. Cornelius Bayley, wholesale and retail chemist, of Walsall, is advertising with us a proposal he makes to chemists in other parts of the country who wish to issue a price-list and book of useful information. Mr. Bayley has himself compiled such a book, which he entitles "Bayley's Medical Dictionary of Recipes, Notes, and

Useful Information." The book, including advertisements, contains 128 pages, and the price-list is full and freely illustrated. There are about 40 pages of medical hints, recipes, &c. On certain moderate terms, which are fully stated in his prospectus, Mr. Bayley offers to one chemist in each town the privilege of copying his book, price-list, engravings, and all. His prices are very low, in consequence, he explains, of the extreme competition prevailing in his district; but the chemist adopting his arrangement may fix what prices he thinks fit. The book is cleverly compiled, and the proposal is one which is likely to be acceptable to a good many chemists.

Personalities.

"M. BIBER," of Geneva, reported by our correspondent to have been present at the Pharmaceutical Congress at Barcelona, we find, was M. B. Reber, the editor of the "Fortschritt" of Geneva.

MR. T. CASELY, chemist, 46 Camden Road, N.W., was last Tuesday installed into the chair of the Kingsland Lodge 1693, after which he had the rare privilege of initiating his father into Freemasonry.

NEW COMPANIES.

ST. COLUMB DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on October 24, with a capital of 500*l.* in 10*l.* shares, to take over the business of chemist and druggist carried on at St. Columb, Cornwall, by Mr. T. H. Harwood. The subscribers are:—J. P. Dunstan, St. Columb, bank manager; W. M. Cardell, St. Columb, yeoman; A. E. Murray, St. Columb, solicitor; George B. Atkins, St. Columb, solicitor; Thomas Yatley, St. Columb, draper; W. P. Jenkins, St. Columb, wool dealer; C. Hawke, St. Columb, merchant. The company was registered by A. H. Atkins, 23 Bouverie Street, E.C.

OXYGEN LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered on September 25. Capital, 3,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. Object: to manufacture light by means of oxygen gas and hydro-carbon, or either of them, and with such object to purchase the letters patent Nos. 1,508 and 4,471, 1888, for improvements in lamps; No. 4,713, of 1888, for an improved regulator, and for the supply tubes of liquid hydro-carbon lamps. The subscribers are: W. A. Dunkerley, 7 Snow Hill, merchant; A. Fels, Savoy House, Strand, merchant; W. Tarver, 20 St. Bride Street, publisher; A. Anderson, 7 Snow Hill, agent; W. E. Ponder, 7 Snow Hill, secretary Waterbury Watch Company; C. Wilkes, 29 Ludgate Hill, advertising agent; M. Goodfellow, 66 Canonbury Park South, agent. Registered without special articles.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered on September 25. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: to acquire the provisional protection and subsequent patent rights of T. P. C. Crampton, for improvements in chemical thermometers, applicable also to other thermometers, and to carry on business as electricians and electro depositors. The subscribers are:—J. A. White, 38 Holborn Viaduct, solicitor; E. J. de Burriatte, 38 Holborn Viaduct, solicitor; F. E. Pearl, 37 St. George's Street, Peckham, clerk; A. J. Essinger, 11 Hatton Garden, merchant; F. Asruch, Portsdown Road; F. C. Rimmer, Manor Park, Streatham, secretary; J. White, 64 Myddleton Square. Registered without special articles.

MILK DRINKS.—Both in Iceland and Tartary a kind of fermented arrack is made from cows' milk, under the name of aizen, and an effervescent milk drink called kef has lately been brought before the public. The Arabs prepare a similar drink, which is known as léban, and the Turks another under the name of yaourt. One of the commonest drinks in former times in Iceland and Norway was syra, a preparation of sour whey, which was stored in barrels.

INDIAN NEWS.

BOMBAY.

A PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The question of establishing a pharmacological laboratory here has been hotly discussed in the daily papers. Sir Dinsbard Maneckjee Petit, a Parsee millionaire, has given a lakh and a quarter of rupees (about 37,500*l.*) towards the establishment of a children's hospital. This sum not being sufficient, and no more money being at present forthcoming, Sir Dinshard gives the municipality the alternative option of a pharmacological laboratory. Those in favour of the laboratory argue against the children's hospital that caste prejudice in mothers would ensure its failure. Antivivisectionist prejudices, on the other hand, are enlisted against the laboratory. At a special general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union resolutions were adopted strongly in favour of the laboratory scheme; but, notwithstanding this weight of professional opinion, the Government have ultimately decided in favour of the children's hospital.

DR. DYMCK, principal medical storekeeper to Government, Hanbury medallist, and honorary and corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been elected President of the Bombay Anthropological Society.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO. (LIMITED) have just closed their financial year with a dividend of 15 per cent. The year has been one of the most successful the company has had.

CEYLON.

BURGLARS AT A DRUG STORE.—There have been numerous depredations among the stores in the cinnamon gardens, Colombo, but the reception a burglar met with at the drug store of Messrs. Neil S. Campbell & Co. the other day will probably have the effect of cooling the vigour of the fraternity for a time. Mr. Campbell is himself in England at present, and his store is under the management of Mr. Ennson. This was the account given by Mr. Ennson to a reporter of the *Ceylon Observer*:—"There have been thieves in our store on two occasions recently. First we missed the money that had been taken during the night and placed in the till. We could not then discover any clue, and we did not inform the police, but resolved to watch. After a week's interval the same thing was repeated. We then discovered the marks of feet on the water-pipe running outside the wall, and inferred that entrance was obtained through the roof, and we also found a rope there. Mr. Aspinall and I therefore decided to sleep in the store in turns and keep a sharp look-out. Saturday night happened to be my turn. I went to bed about ten o'clock, but awoke at midnight and saw a man coming down a rope from the roof. He passed me towards the house entrance. I then got up and fired a shot from my revolver at the opposite wall as a signal to Mr. Aspinall. He rushed in, and I called to him to look out, as the man was somewhere near him. Of course we could not tell whether he was armed or not, but it was reasonable to think that he had a knife. Meantime I took possession of the rope, that being the only means of egress. Mr. Aspinall met the thief, and struck him on the head with a stick. That frightened the burglar, and he rushed towards me. There was only the dispensing light in the place and it was nearly dark. As he came rushing towards me I fired low, more with the intention of frightening him than of hurting him. It was impossible to take any deliberate aim, for I could scarcely see him. He continued to rush backwards and forwards, and each time he came towards me I fired in self-defence. Mr. Aspinall chased him, and eventually they both tripped over something and fell. Then Mr. Aspinall secured him, and I went out and brought a policeman who was sitting under the tree at the corner. We took him to the police-station, and afterwards to the hospital, where a bullet was extracted the following (Sunday) morning." The prisoner turned out to be a discharged coolie, formerly in the employ of the firm. His trial is not yet reported.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES, when clogged, may be cleaned by holding over a spirit flame for a moment, and the foreign matter will be quickly expelled or destroyed.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.O., October 4.

BUSINESS has been moderately steady this week, and most articles maintain a satisfactory position, while a good many have advanced. To-day's drug auctions, however, were dull in the extreme, and, owing to the heavy quantities of Tinnevely senna and vanilla included in the catalogues, they were not finished until a late hour.

As will be seen from the telegram from our Amsterdam correspondent, the bark auctions held in that city to-day have resulted in a decline in the value. Quinine is also rather lower than last week, and the attempt now being made to infuse life into it seems to be of a more than usually hollow kind. Quicksilver, though nominally unchanged, is scarcely so firm as last week, and cream of tartar is again lower. On the other hand, we note an advance in morphia, owing to the growing ascendency of the "bull" holders of opium, while antimony is also dearer, and nearly all heavy chemicals, as our correspondent in the North confirms, are moving upwards. Among drugs, Cape aloes, golden seal root, cardamoms, calumba, honey, and castor oil, but, above all, senna, show a decided improvement. Peppermint oil and otto of rose are very firm, while clove oil and Mitcham chamomile oil have advanced. Belgian chamomiles are also improving. As "steady," may be mentioned: Gum benjamin, ipecacuanha, gum arabic of the finer descriptions, Irish moss, jalap, senega, saffron, and Peruvian balsam, and the only articles which have actually fallen off in value are spermaceti, manna, and vanilla. The dysaltery market is also in a satisfactory condition, heavy oils, petroleum, and turpentine being dearer, as are also shellac, gambier, galls, Guinea grains, indigo, and quillaya bark (for forward delivery). On the other hand, Japan wax and cocoa butter have declined. Among spices, cassia lignea is lower, but cloves and pimento have further advanced in value.

ACID (CITRIC) remains dull at 1*s.* 6½*d.* to 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb. The following figures refer to the imports of lemon-juice from Sicily into London and Liverpool during the last five years:—

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes	Pipes
Jan.-March ..	1,316	1,587	492	1,698	1,914
April-June ..	1,629	923	379	579	1,079
July-Sept. ..	513	412	443	923	518
Oct.-Dec. ..	185	316	513	271	—
Total pipes	4,644	3,250	1,818	3,476	—

It will be seen that our imports during the first nine months of 1888 are already in excess of those of any whole recent year. Of the total imports, London takes about five sixths and Liverpool one sixth.

ACID (TARTARIC) very quiet, and obtainable at 1*s.* 5½*d.* for *English* and 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for *Foreign* brands, or perhaps even a trifle less.

ALOES.—At to-day's auctions 78 cases *Cape* aloes were offered, and these, notwithstanding the fact that 120 cases have been landed since last week, sold briskly at fully 1*s.* advance. Good hard bright to very slightly drossy, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.*; fair but drossy, 19*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*; ordinary mixed with sand, 15*s.* to 14*s.*; four cases ordinary livery-streaked Natal sold at 17*s.* per cwt. *Curaçao* aloes are still plentiful, especially the common qualities, which are scarcely saleable. A few packages fair *Cape* aloes sold at 34*s.* per cwt. to-day; overheated black and dark lots sold with difficulty at 12*s.* to 24*s.* per cwt. *East Indian* aloes are neglected for ordinary

qualities. Nine packages fair brown, partly soft, sold to-day at 95s. to 6l. 5s. per cwt. Good *Socotrine* are held at 7l. per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—Of several parcels offered only one or two lots showed moderately good quality. These were bought in up to 100s. per oz. Ten oz. of a black substance sold at 11s. per oz.

AMMONIA SALTS.—*Carbonate* rather steadier at 4d. per lb. *Salammoniac* is also more inquired for, but prices still remain at 34s. and 32s. respectively for firsts and seconds. *Sulphate* rather firmer at 11l. 12s. 6d. for good grey in London; Hull and Leith 11l. 10s.

ANISE.—Old *Russian* seed of good quality is in fairly good request, and remains very steady, while new, which is generally deficient in quality, is held at comparatively high rates. Twenty cases Chinese *Star anise*, imported in 1880, quite dark, broken and deficient in flavour, were bought in at 55s. per cwt., and 8 cases newly arrived Japanese at 35s. per cwt, nominally.

ANNATTO.—Very dull, at 2d. per lb. for good Ceylon *Seed*, three bags fair quality but mixed with tea sold at 1½d. per lb. to-day. We hear that the cultivation of annatto is being very largely extended in Ceylon at present.

ANTIMONY has further advanced in price, sales of *erude Japanese* having been made at 22l. per ton, and of *regulus* at 40l.

ARGOL.—Of 6 bales *Cape*, 2 bales pink but rather dusty sold at 83s., and two others ordinary dusty and woody at 43s. per cwt.

ARSENIC firm at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. for white powder.

BALSAMS.—*Canada* is again quoted dearer from America, the new crop having turned out, it is asserted, to be a very small one indeed. Bright *Maranham copaiba* readily commands full prices, up to 2s. 5d. per lb. having been paid at Liverpool, but for inferior varieties there is less demand. At to-day's auctions it appeared that 2s. per lb. was refused for a parcel of 20 cases of a rather suspicious appearance. *Gurjun balsam* (wood oil), 100 drums are being offered at 4½d. per lb. *Peruvian* balsam is said to be selling at 4s. 3d. per lb. privately for good "worked" parcels. At the auctions 4s. 1d. was refused. *Tolu* firm, but only 2 cases of a red resin were sold under that name at 4d. to 5d. per lb. For good qualities 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. is required.

BUCHU.—Ten bales fairly good long leaves are held at 6d. per lb., but not over 1½d. per lb. is obtainable for stalky yellowish round leaves, of which a good many parcels are on the market.

CALABAR BEANS.—Parcels now arriving at Liverpool are readily bought up there on the basis of 5½d. per lb. for good quality.

CALUMBA is coming forward in considerable quantities, to-day's sales including 328 packages, of which only 69 sold at a further slight advance: fair yellow mixed, slightly wormy, at 30s.; darker, smaller, and more wormy, at 20s.; and ordinary dark, a very cheap parcel, at 12s. per cwt.

CANELLA ALBA.—Nine bales small rather dull broken quill were bought in at 20s., about 15s. being the price.

CARAWAY SEED.—Good new seed is firm at 26s. to 28s. per cwt.; but ordinary varieties, forming the bulk of the crop, may be had at 23s. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—A fair quantity, viz, 160 cases, was offered for sale at to-day's auctions. About three-fourths of this quantity sold with good competition at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. for good qualities. *Ceylon Malabar* brought 1s. 11d. for heavy plump pale; 1s. 9d. to 1s. 7d. for medium sized to smaller ditto; 1s. 2d. for small to medium brown mixed partly split; 1s. 1d. for very small pale. *Mysore*, bold smooth long and plump, mixed pale, 2s. 1d. refused; good medium pale sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; fairly good long pale medium to small, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d.; small long pale, 1s. 1d. to 1s.; *Seed*, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. The shipments from Ceylon are still falling off. They were in the periods between October 1 and September 6: 1887-8, 296,990 lbs.; 1886-7, 306,159 lbs.; 1885-6, 224,888 lbs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—None to be had.

CASCARILLA.—A new parcel of 50 bags was offered to-day, but the owner wants very high rates and sold only one bag of fine bold silvery quill at the full price of 41s. per cwt.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Our stock has been further increased since last week by 14,000 boxes per *Rialto*, and 13,140 boxes by the *Senta* from Hong Kong, while the *Dorothea* has arrived with 6,500 cases for either London or Hamburg. Heavy supplies having reached Hong Kong from other parts of China in the beginning of August, further arrivals may probably reach our market soon. At yesterday's auctions the price declined 6d. per cwt., 20s. 6d. being accepted for fair quality.

CHAMOMILES.—Belgian flowers are decidedly firmer, and at present holders decline to quote a price. At the auctions 3 bags ordinary brown old flowers sold at 28s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—At to-day's auctions only a few parcels were offered, but no attention was paid to them. South American flat *Calisaya*, good bright, partly bold, was bought in at 1s. 10d. for damaged to 2s. 3d. for sound. Thirty-two cases Ceylon bark, bold heavy silvery, but slightly-damaged *Succirubra* quills were bought in at 1s. per lb., an offer of 9d. being refused. Cablegrams from Ceylon received this week state the total shipments of cinchona from the island for the season closing September 30 to have been as follows:—

			lbs.
October 1, 1887, to September 30, 1888	..	1887	11,944,460
" 1886 " " 1887	..	1886	14,369,184
" 1885 " " 1886	..	1885	15,364,912
" 1884 " " 1885	..	1884	11,678,630

The exports from Java during the month of July, the first of the season in that island, have been remarkably small, the figures for the month, as compared with its predecessors, being:—

	1883	1887	1886	1885
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Private ..	162,980	219,787	171,566	51,609
Government ..	11,021	76,699	49,549	65,162
Total ..	174,001	296,486	221,115	117,771

CIVET.—At to-day's auctions 4 horns, together about 300 oz., were offered freely at 14s. per oz., but there were no bids.

COCA LEAVES.—At the auctions 2 bales fairly good green mixed leaves sold at 9½d. per lb., common brown at 2d. per lb.

COCOA BUTTER sold at public auction this week at a slight decline compared with last month's rates. A parcel of 400 2 cwt. cases of *Cadbury's* brand sold at 1s. 1d. per lb. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., the first lot being the dearest, although prices again improved towards the end of the auction.

CONDURANGO.—Twenty-five bags of very dull colour and woody sold at 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

COWHAGE.—Ten packages (together about 130 lbs.) were offered to-day, and 4 of these sold at 1s. per oz.

CREAM OF TARTAR still tending lower and offering freely at 109s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Only one bag was offered to-day. It contained mostly genuine cubebs, mixed with stalk and a small proportion of spurious fruit, and sold at 23l. 15s. per cwt.

CUMIN SEED.—From Malta higher rates are reported, but prices here are still unchanged—viz., 40s. to 42s. for fair to good.

CUTTLE FISH.—Good qualities are scarce. Five boxes bold bone but rather yellow were sold to-day at 8d. per lb., pale but very broken at 4d. per lb.

DRAGONS' BLOOD.—There were no bids for the eight cases good fiery fingers offered to-day, and they were bought in at 10l. nominally, though the owner professes himself anxious to come to terms.

ELATERIUMS quiet. Nominally 3s. 9d. per oz. is asked for good Malta.

FENUGREEK SEED not quite so lively at 9s. per cwt. for good *Mogadore*, and 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. for *Egyptian* seed. At the auctions 12 bales mouldy and chaffy sold at 4s. per cwt. without reserve.

GALLS.—*Turkey* galls are steady of sale as regards the best blue qualities, but ordinary descriptions are somewhat neglected. The former are worth 62s. 6d. per cwt. *China* have been sold at 59s. 6d. c.i.f. September-October shipment.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—The price has been again advanced in America to the equivalent of 2s. 3d. per lb. for ordinary quality.

GUM ELEMI.—Forty boxes good white Manila bought in at 40s. per cwt. nominally.

GUM EUPHORBUM.—Seven serons loose yellow drop mixed with wood and dirt bought in at 40s. per cwt.

GUM KINO.—Five cases rather ordinary bought in at 31s. per cwt.

GUM MASTIC.—Seven cases pale and deep yellow drop bought in at 2s. 6d. nominally.

GUM MYRRH quiet. The demand is fully equal to the supply. Good picked is held at 6l. 15s. to 7l., fair pale Aden sorts at 90s. Bold siftings sold at 65s., and good pickings at 45s. per cwt.

GAMBER again dearer, *Cubes* being now worth 38s. for good quality, and *Block* having been dealt in at 26s. 6d. on the spot and for arrival near at hand (an advance of 3d. per cwt.); while 26s. 9d. is reported to have been paid for August-September shipment, and 25s. 9d. for September-October.

GAMBOGE.—We have just received 14 cases per *Port Victor* from Singapore. At the auctions to-day 26 cases were offered, and the bulk of these sold at 11l. 5s. to 11l. 12s. 6d. for blocky pipe of reddish fracture, to good but broken loose pipe, and 10l. 12s. 6d. to 10l. 17s. 6d. for very cakey to rather dark and blocky.

GUINEA GRAINS are in very good demand at full to slightly dearer rates, 26s. 3d. per cwt. having been paid for fair quality in Liverpool, while the best lots are held at higher rates. At to-day's auctions 13 bags of good seed were shown, and an offer of 30s. per cwt. is to be submitted for these.

GUM ARABIC.—A fairly good assortment of *Turkey* gums (considering the scarcity of these qualities) was offered for sale to-day, but the prices demanded appear to be too high to lead to business. Two cases very fine bold white selected are held at 34l. per cwt., and it is said that even more than that has already been paid; small rather grey Trieste picked is quoted at 15l. Three cases bold coarse yellow picked are held at 23l. 10s. per cwt. These same cases changed hands in May 1885 at 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt., so that what realised 64l. then is worth 211l. now. For 5 bags fine soft pale *Cape* gum 8l. 7s. 6d. was refused, the limit being 8l. 10s. The *Meguez* has brought 140 serons gum from Mogadore this week, part of which is likely to be of the white variety now so much in demand. In Liverpool Egyptian *Amrad* continues to meet with a moderate amount of inquiry, a parcel of 28 serons ordinary quality being cleared at 95s., and 128s. 9d. per cwt. paid for small lots of fine. Of *Brazilian*, supplies have fallen off, more inquiry has been induced, and buyers have paid prices ranging from 45s. to 60s. per cwt., the market being almost bare at the close. *Senegal* neglected, and business has been restricted to a few serons *Salabreyda* at 77s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM BENJAMIN.—*Siam* gum is being offered in very heavy quantities, but in spite of the fact that several lots were offered "without reserve," the prices paid at the preceding auctions were maintained; fine bright detached, lightly blocky, almonds sold at 15l. 15s. to 15l. 17s. 6d.; duller and more blocky ditto at 14l. 5s. to 15l.; ordinary roody and blocky third siftings, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 7s. 6d. For *Palembang* in small boxes, fine orange gum, 80s. was declined, but 40s. was accepted for an ordinary drossy parcel. *umatra*, good seconds, pale almondy centres, brown borders, sold at 8l. 7s. 6d.; rather duller and more false packed, at 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—The demand remains more than equal to the rivals, and prices still show an upward tendency, the last prices paid, including *Chilian*, fairly good to best white, 7s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt.; ordinary to fair, 23s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.; *Californian*, fair to fine, 32s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. At to-day's auctions over 100 packages *Jamaica* honey were shown and nearly all disposed of at an advance of 1s. to

1s. 6d. per cwt. for most lots; good to very good liquid brown, 30s. to 34s.; dark to fair, 24s. to 29s.; orange candied and dark mixed, 31s. 6d. per cwt. Ten kegs very fine hard white *New Zealand*, each about 100 lbs., realised from 49s. to 55s. per cwt.

INSECT FLOWERS.—*Damatian* firm but unchanged. It appears probable that for some time the quotations will remain stationary.

IODINE firm but unchanged. *Crude* 9d. per oz., resublimed 13s. 6d. per lb. Potassium iodide 11s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—We note a fresh arrival of 11 bales *via* Antwerp. At the auctions 69 packages were offered, but only 11 of these, mostly damaged, were sold. They brought steady rates, and the owners are evidently determined to keep up the price as long as possible. Fairly good annulated sound and first-class damaged realised 6s. 9d. to 6s. 8d., one lot badly damaged 6s. 2d. per lb. One case of *East Indian* root, now very wormy, was sold without reserve at 3d. per lb.

IRISH MOSS.—There is not so much coming in now, and prices, though very low, are well maintained, common qualities realising 7s. 6d. to 8s., and medium to fine grades from 9s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt.

JABORANDI LEAVES.—In good demand. A parcel of 64 bales has recently been sold on private terms at Liverpool, but from 4½d. to 5d. per lb. is the nearest price for fair quality. At to-day's auctions 6d. per lb. was named as the price for a rather stalky lot.

JALAP in rather heavy supply, 49 packages being offered to-day. The price keeps up very well, however, and a good many lots were sold at 5d. to 5½d. for thin to good heavy *Vera Cruz*, 4d. to 4½d. for sea-damaged, and 4d. to 5d. for wormy ditto.

KAMALA.—One case of apparently fair quality is held at 6d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—Thirteen packages Jamaica, about one-half sediment, sold without reserve at 10d. to 11d. per gallon.

MANNA.—The crop in Sicily has been larger than last year and prices are decidedly easier.

MERCURIALS.—The following are the present quotations:—*Calomel*, 3s. 5d.; *Corrosive sublimate*, 2s. 9d.; *Ointment*, 2s. 1d.; *Red precipitate*, 3s. 8d.; *White ditto*, 3s. 7d.; *Blue pill*, 2s. 1d.; *Vermilion*—English, 2s. 11d.; Chinese, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

MORPHIA.—The makers have advanced their quotation to 4s. 3d. per oz.

MUSK.—A rather extensive assortment, very heterogeneously composed, was offered to-day, but scarcely anything was sold, owners holding at excessively high rates, and buyers being cautious in operating. *Tonquin* pods, first pile: Of 5 tins well-shaped pods, old-fashioned character, good and dry, one was said to be sold at 100s. per oz.; for 8 caddies fine thin blue-skin pods, small to bold, 105s. is asked. For 5 other caddies small to bold pods, with skin and under skin, well trimmed, an offer of 94s. 6d. appeared to be refused. Third pile: Of 7 caddies adulterated pods of good appearance, one sold at 35s. per oz. Two caddies *Thibet* musk, brown skinned, round pods without hair, are held at 65s. per oz. *Russian Cubardine* bold trimmed pods bought in at 60s.; fair *China* ditto, at 38s.; hard dull *Yunan* pods are held at 40s. Various parcels *grain* musk bought in.

NUX VOMICA.—For 252 bags fairly silky but badly damaged *Calcutta* 10s. is asked (8s. was refused).

OIL (CASTOR) still advancing. Fine pale *Italian* sold to-day at 4½d. per lb. First *Calcutta* may still be had at 4d. per lb.; but for fair palish *Coconada* 2½d. per lb. is required.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The dealers in *Norwegian* oil report a somewhat better feeling in the market with an awakening demand. Up to 75s. per barrel is said to be obtainable for non-freezing oil. At the auctions 3 casks deep yellow *Newfoundland* sold at 2s. 1d. per gallon.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Citronella*: It is said that there has been a little more life in the article, but prices still remain quoted at ¾d. to 1d. per oz. for native brands. At to-day's auctions 10 cases were bought in. The shipments from Ceylon

in the periods between October 1 and September 6 are returned as follows:—1887-8, 9,225,625 oz.; 1886-7, 8,131,511 oz.; 1885-6, 6,004,294 oz. *Clove* oil has advanced to 5s. per lb. in sympathy with the rise in the spice. Essential oil of *Almonds* can still be had at 25s. per lb. *Cinnamon leaf* oil neglected at 1½d. per oz. Bark and leaf oils have been exported from Ceylon, in the periods between October 1 and September 6:—In 1887-8, 133,115 oz.; 1886-7, 54,501 oz.; 1885-6, 94,000 oz. Three cases Spanish *Eucalyptus* oil were offered and bought in at 1s. 10½d. per lb., ¼d. less being declined. French *Lavender* unchanged. A parcel of about 500 oz. "Neroli" sold again without reserve at 6d. to 7d. per oz. Japan *Peppermint* is reported in somewhat better request privately, but there is still plenty offering. American oil firm at 14s. 6d. per lb. for H.G.H. American *Spearmint* (H.G.H.) quoted at 15s. per lb. *Otto of rose* is said to be dearer in the East. Prices here are firm. As regards Mitcham oils, the feature of the market this week has been the demand for *Chamomile* oil, of which very little is now left in the growers' hands. The price has advanced about 10s. per lb., viz., to 52s. 6d. to 55s., and there is every likelihood of a further advance, as the demand is not yet satisfied. The total quantity of this season's oil is put at considerably under 200 lbs. *Peppermint* is dull and almost neglected at about 24s. to 25s. per lb., but there seems every appearance of an advance shortly. In *Lavender* there is nothing new.

OPIMUM.—It is reported that in Smyrna prices have again advanced 6d. per lb. In Constantinople the market is said to be excited, with a considerable business.

QUICKSILVER.—The agents still hold at 9l., but second-hand holders offer at 8l. 14s. now.

QUILLAYA fairly steady, but in very moderate request, at about 13l. 10s. per ton. It is reported by Mr. Julius Grossmann that the article is controlled by one house in Valparaiso, and that much higher prices are asked for shipment.

QUININE.—There has been a further decline this week, and considerable sales of *German* in bulk are reported, first at 1s. 5d. and subsequently at 1s. 4½d. per oz., although it appears that at the close there is a somewhat better demand, with buyers at the latter figure. At the auctions 7,500 oz. *Auerbach* quinine in 100-oz. tins were offered for sale. The holder would have taken 1s. 3½d. per oz., but could only obtain 1s. 3¼d. at the auctions, and bought in the whole parcel.

RHUBARB.—Of 127 cases offered a pretty large proportion was sold cheaply, but not, on the whole, below the recent auction prices. *High dried* root, medium to bold flat, good pinky fracture, brought 1s. 3d. per lb.; smaller ditto, 10d. to 11d. per lb. *Canton* bold, yellow coated, round and flat mixed, ⅔ fair red fracture, sold at 1s. 5d.; flat ditto at 1s. 3d. per lb.; and a lot of smaller root at 1s. 2d. per lb. No *Shensi* was sold.

SAFFRON remains very firm. The arrival of the new crop is now drawing nearer and it becomes more and more certain that the first lots of it, at any rate, will bring excessive prices.

SARSAPARILLA neglected. *Jamaica* root was not shown at to-day's auctions, only some common *Honduras*, which was bought in at 9d. per lb. and two parcels chumpy *Mexican*, for which 4½d. per lb. was refused.

SENEGA remains very firm, and is said to have been sold at 2s. 9d. per lb. for good Western root. At the auctions 4 bales old thin root, without any flavour, were shown, and 2s. 3d. per lb. is said to have been refused for these.

SENNA.—Further consignments, amounting to 488 bales, arrived from Bombay this week per *Clyde* steamer. At the auctions 559 bales *Timmerly* leaves were offered, and met with excellent competition, only a small part being bought in, and the bulk selling, with excellent competition, at an advance of ¾d. to fully 1d. per lb. for medium and good qualities, some fine lots bringing fancy prices. Fine bold round green leaves brought 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; good to fine bold greenish slightly yellow mixed and rusty, 8d. to 8½d. per lb.; medium, rather duller, 6d. to 6½d.; medium to long green and yellow mixed, partly damaged, 4d. to 4½d.; small to medium yellowish and rusty, 3d. to 3½d.; ordinary blackish stalky to small sea-damaged yellow mixed, 1½d. to

2½d. per lb. The great majority of the lots sold realised between 3d. and 4½d.

SERPENTARIA ROOT firm at 1s. 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The week opened very steadily with a considerable business in *Second orange* lac at the price of 49s. per cwt. spot TN basis. *Garnet* lac changed hands at 42s.; and good first *Button* at 63s. per cwt.; these prices showing an advance all round, accounted for by the fact that the statistics for September are considered highly favourable. It is true that our stock is still heavier than at any previous corresponding period, but yet it diminished during September by some 3,600 cases, or nearly 5 per cent., while the reports regarding the demand in America and the shipments from Calcutta are also considered cheerful for the "bull" party. At the public auctions this week a moderately heavy quantity was offered, consisting of

Orange, 440 cases, of which 325 were sold			
Garnet, 100	"	100	"
Button, 145	"	75	"
<hr/>			
Total 635	"	435	"

A very strong demand prevailed, although only a few lots were offered "without reserve," and with good competition an advance of 2s. to 2s. 6d. as compared with last week's sales, was realised on *Orange*, about 6d. on *Button*, and 2s. on *Garnet* lacs. The following prices were paid. *Orange*—Fine pale but criukly ASSL, 64s.; good to slightly reddish second orange, worked, 49s. to 50s.; reddish, 48s. 6d. to 49s.; rather dull and dark, 47s.; block, 46s. per cwt., all worked. *Garnet*, good ruby, AC, unworked, 43s.; *Button*, good pale firsts, 62s. refused (the limit being 63s.); good pale seconds, 56s. to 57s.; fair darkish thirds, 49s. to 50s. per cwt. The market closes firm and rising, with sales of fine *Orange* ASSL at 64s., and TN orange at 50s. to 52s. per cwt. on the spot.

SOY.—China has advanced to 1s. 5½d. per gallon. At the auctions 20 casks were bought in at 1s. 7d. per gallon.

SPERMACETI dull, and tending lower, at 1s. 3½d. per lb. for *American* spot, and a fraction more for *English* refined. For forward delivery lower rates are quoted.

TEA.—A somewhat better trade doing in China teas this week, country and export demand being both better. The market is very firm, and teas for price are slightly dearer, very little Congou to be bought under 4½d. to 4½d. except for dusty old season's teas. Public sales for the week are much heavier than for some weeks past, but the quantity is still inconsiderable, and is taken with good competition. In Tuesday's sales new Saryunes fetched down to 5½d.; medium Soomoo sold at 7½d. to 7½d.; new Fanyong siftings, 4d. to 4½d.; common Moning, 4½d.; new makes from 7½d. to 11½d. Scented teas are very firm, consequent on the reports from China of decreased exports. The deliveries in London during September show a falling-off of 1,000,000 lbs. of China tea compared with September last year, while Indian teas show an increase of 500,000 lbs., and Ceylon teas an increase of no less than 676,000 lbs. Indian teas are in large supply, but the market shows no further decline, and a fair trade is being done. Pekoes from 9d. to 11d. are capital value, and some useful broken teas have sold from 7d. to 7½d.

TURMERIC is very dull. At the auctions 371 bags *Madras* were offered, but of this quantity only 100 sold at 7s. 9d. for fair medium finger, and 6s. to 6s. 9d. for bulbs, partly split.

VANILLA.—186 tins were rather pressed for sale to-day, and mostly disposed of at a decline of fully 2s. for medium and good lots; common dry foxy, at 1s. 5d.; rather brownish chocolate, 2s. to 6s.; ordinary, poor flavour, slightly crystallised, 5 to 8 inch, 4s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; fair flavour ditto, 5 to 7. 5s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; 6 to 7½. 7s. to 11s.; good 7½ to 8, 11s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.; fine 7½ to 9, 15s. to 18s. 6d. per lb.

WAX (BEES') firm for all varieties, especially *Jamaica*, of which a good supply sold to-day at 6l. for fine even yellow, 5l. 17s. 6d. for pale orange and yellow, 5l. 12s. 6d. for good orange, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 10s. for orange and red, and 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 5s. per cwt. for dull grey and brown. *Mogadore* is held at 32s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. for ordinary to fine. *Australian*, dark and drossy to good yellow and pale grey, sold at 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d.; and 13 blocks very fine even buff

Madagascar at 5*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. Chocolate *Madagascar* is in very large supply.

WAX (CARNAUBA) in good request from 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. upwards for ordinary grey up to 58*s.* and 60*s.* per cwt. for good yellow. A fine parcel was held for the latter price at to-day's auctions.

WAX (JAPAN) tending lower, with sales of fine pale squares at 47*s.* per cwt. at to-day's auctions.

THE GERMAN MARKET.

HAMBURG, October 2.

IN the drug trade of the city the last week has been quite as dull as any during the past months, and the present preparation for the incorporation of Hamburg into the Customs Union, which is now fixed for October 15, does not in any way favour the hope of an increase in business for the near future.

The prices in this column are given in marks (11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*) per 100 kilos., as per kilo. (1 kilo. = 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 50 kilos. = 1 cwt.). The prices in parentheses show the parity in London.

ALOE.—*Curaçao* remains obtainable at very low rates, 40*m.* to 45*m.* (22*s.* to 24*s.*). Further arrivals took place this week, but no buyers can be found.

BALSAMS.—In *Copaiba* little is doing at present, but owners are firm and do not appear eager to realise; 420*m.* to 430*m.* (2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*) may now be quoted. *Peruvian* is very weak, in face of the large supply offered. Genuine qualities can be had at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* (4*s.*), a very low price. *Tolu* firm, at 320*m.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

BARKS.—Fine *Angostura* unchanged; a lot of 25 bales of woody quality has been offering at 40*m.* to 50*m.* *Cinchona*: Porto Cabello remains very scarce, and prices are tending upwards; a small lot of 19 packages, just arrived, sold at the extreme price of 140*m.* (8*d.* per lb.); a parcel of 400 bales pale broken mossy quills Lima bark is held at 50*m.* to 55*m.* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 3*d.*). Thirty-one packages genuine hard yellow flat Calisaya realised 5*m.* to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* *Condurango* quiet, but there is no alteration in value. *Quillaya* very steady, and not obtainable under 28*m.* to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* (28*l.* 10*s.*).

CANTHARIDES remains quiet without much business. Holders ask 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* for *Russian*, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* for *Chinese* flies.

ERGOT OF RYE firmly held at 1.50*m.* to 1.60*m.* We hear of rather more business.

GALLS.—*China*: Better prices have been paid on the spot.

MATICO.—A small quantity of 12 bales, inferior quality, was offered at auction on September 28 last, and sold well at 50*m.* (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*). The steamer *Lavinia* brought 30 bales, and there is a good demand for the article.

OILS.—*Star anise* rather weaker, 13.50*m.* (6*s.* 5*d.*). *Cassia* also quiet, and quoted at 6.25*m.* (3*s.* 2*d.*). *Peppermint* continue to improve slowly; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* is now the lowest price for the H. G. Hotchkiss brand. In Japanese oil the better qualities are attracting attention.

OILS (FIXED).—*Cod-liver* remains very dull, steam refined 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ *m.* to 55*m.* per cask.

ROOTS.—*Galangal* unchanged, very low, \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$16. Of *Calumba* a lot of 150 bales sold at \$35. *Jalap.*—There is no change in the position of this article; small arrivals, partly of very spongy quality, were sold at \$5 (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.), but prime old heavy root cannot be bought under \$95 to \$100 (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 5*d.*). *Senega*.—Now that American buyers have taken up the greatest part of our stock, the article is likely to be very scarce and dear; the present quotation is \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$6 or good Western root. *Sarsaparilla*.—Very low prices, \$60 to \$62 (3*d.*), are ruling here for Mexican root, and will probably continue.

TAMARINDS.—The demand is inactive. For *Caleutta* fruit \$23 to \$24 may be quoted.

WAX.—*Camanba* is slowly selling at higher rates, \$110 to \$120 for fine yellow; ordinary grey is held at 85. *apans* steady at \$96 to \$97 (4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*), but no business worth mentioning has been done.

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, October 4.

AT to-day's cinchona auctions 1,764 packages Java bark were offered, of which 1,655 sold at an average unit value of 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb., being somewhat below the parity of the last London auctions. The bulk of the sales consisted of *Ledgeriana* in chips and broken quills, *Succirubra* being comparatively sparingly represented. Druggists' barks in quills, broken quills and chips, realised from 12 to 65 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo. (= 2*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.); ditto root, 20 to 28 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo. (= 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* to 5*d.* per lb.); manufacturers' barks in quills, broken quills and chips, 13 to 88 cents (= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.); and ditto root, from 38 to 75 cents (= 7*d.* to 1*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.). The principal buyers were the Amsterdam Quinine Works and the Brunswick Factory. Of the 121 tons manufacturers' bark 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons contain an average of 1 to 2 per cent.; 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, 2 to 3 per cent.; 37 tons, 3 to 4 per cent.; 26 tons, 4 to 5 per cent.; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, 5 to 6 per cent.; 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons, 6 to 7 per cent.; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons, 7 to 8 per cent. quinine sulphate.

CHEMICALS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

THE Chemical Market still maintains its recent improvement, and there has been an active inquiry during the present week for several descriptions. The great injury to the trade for many years past has been an excess of supply over demand, and by the steps recently taken by the makers themselves, it appears most probable that this state of matters will be remedied. It has answered admirably with regard to "bleach," and the very fact of its being proposed in a modified form, in the case of caustic soda and chloride of potash, has sent prices of the former up 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and of the latter 1*d.* per lb. Notwithstanding this satisfactory condition of matters, at present the outlook with regard to makers is most perplexing. Coal shows every indication of a decided advance, and salt, the very life of the heavy chemical trade, is in the hands of a gigantic Trust which spreads its fingers over all the salt fields of England, East and West, and even includes some small works in Ireland. The price of salt for next year may be looked upon, algebraically speaking, as an "unknown quantity," and the question which creates the greatest interest here is, if the chemical trade is going to improve by reducing the output, how is the salt trade to make its profit at old prices if less salt be decomposed?

AMMONIA SALTS.—*Sal ammoniac* is gradually growing into a better demand, and export inquiries are more constant and heavier at 34*s.* for first, and 32*s.* per cwt. for second quality. *Carbonate* is firmly held at 4*d.* per lb. less discount, and the price is now being freely paid. *Sulphate* has attracted more attention and is gradually hardening; 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* is the closing quotation f.o.b. Hull and Liverpool.

BLEACHING POWDER is still very scarce, and the supply is limited for prompt shipment. The prices are: Soft on rails 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and hard f.o.b. 8*l.* Some sales have been made slightly under these figures, but the market closes very firmly.

BORAX has attracted more attention, and the outside public seem disposed to handle this article. Makers are firm at 30*l.*, but second-hand lots can still be bought at 28*s.* and 28*s.* 6*d.*; these, however, are being rapidly absorbed, and when once cleared off our market will assume a sound and healthy condition. The position of *Californian* borax is peculiar. Makers in San Francisco are anxious to supply Liverpool, but at the expense of New York, which at present is being boycotted. Quotations come at low prices c.i.f. Liverpool, but with the proviso that trans-shipment must not be made to New York, and the result is that nothing is done.

SODA SALTS.—*Caustic Soda*.—The present condition is a most peculiar one. Values advance on the spot in consequence of the reduction of output during the present month, and the present lowest prices are: Cream, 60 per cent. at 6*l.* 5*s.*; white, 60 per cent. at 6*l.* 10*s.*; and white, 70 per cent. at 7*l.* 15*s.* For next year, with the present uncertainty respecting coal and salt, most makers decline to quote.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish.

Write on one side of the paper only; write early; and devote a separate sheet of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., not noticed in this issue will be attended to as soon as possible.

The Sale of Carbolic Acid.

SIR,—In your leader on carbolic acid poisoning you say, "There is no reason why some peculiar shaped bottle should not be used for carbolic acid, and that its sale in any others should be prohibited"; and, so far as its sale in bottles is concerned, we are quite of your opinion, and think "a third part" might fairly be added to the poisons schedule, to embody your suggestion, but we do not believe that by restricting the sale of carbolic acid to chemists only there will be any greater public safety obtained.

Our No. 5 disinfecting quality has for nearly twenty years been sent out by us for the small retail trade in ribbed bottles, with poison labels on and antidote described, and the fact that, although millions of those bottle have been sold, we have not yet heard of one case of accidental poisoning by their contents affords fair proof that there is no real need to restrict the trade in carbolic acid to one channel.

If carbolic acid were scheduled so as to prevent its sale in tin vessels, such as we issue with poison labels, there would be a serious and unjustifiable interference with an important trade which has not caused any serious accident yet.

In our opinion, the run on carbolic acid for suicidal purposes has been mainly caused by the great publicity given to each case, which has created what is well described as "contagion in crime."

The advocates of scheduling poisons assume that the plan has a beneficial effect, but it is difficult to reconcile theory with facts, because on examining the Registrar-General's reports for the six years 1881-1886, we find that accidental poisonings by laudanum (scheduled) number 499 in that period, against 131 by carbolic acid (not scheduled), whilst suicides by carbolic acid in same period numbered 233, against 240 by laudanum, and it should be borne in mind that sales of carbolic acid will exceed those of laudanum by an enormous quantity.

Yours truly,

Manchester, September 27.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.

Cycling for Chemists.

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as regards the superiority of the Ivel rear-driving safeties over any others. Cycling is no doubt the best exercise known for chemists and others who are confined so closely to business. I have ridden a cycle for more than twelve years past, but I have had no machine to equal in my opinion the Ivel. They are easy, comfortable, and fast. I may say that through various little strokes of business in the neighbourhood turning up (at distances I should not like to go on Shanks's pony), I have paid for my mount twice over.

T. A. (45/142.)

SIR,—For the past six months I have scarcely missed my morning ride. At half-past six, after a refreshing cold bath, I ride some few miles, breakfast with my fiancée, and return to open the shop at 8 o'clock ready for a good day's

work. Having a Macintosh cape, I always defy the weather, no matter how unpropitious. My health has considerably improved, and I feel sure that if cycling were more generally adopted by those who have such long business hours as most chemists, the periodical headaches to which many of us are subject would entirely cease.

Yours truly,

THESEUS. (34 142.)

Book-keeping.

SIR,—A few weeks ago a paper, giving hints on the method of keeping a cash-book, appeared in these columns. The old style of keeping the cash-book necessitated the addition, and subsequent subtraction, of the four columns, in order to ascertain correct cash balance. A few years ago the writer abandoned this roundabout mode, and invented one of his own. As time is money, and simplicity (if combined with correctness) is a just desideratum, he herewith explains his system:—

Dr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Cr.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Sep. 1 W. Jones				£	10	0	
" 1 J. Smith				£	10	0	
" 1 Bank	13	7	5				
" 2 Do.				£	0	0	
" 2 W. Charles	4	7	6				
Sep. 1 Bank				£	13	7	5
" 1 C. & D.				0	10	0	
" 1 Wages				4	0	0	
" 2 Bank				5	0	0	

Jones and Smith both paid their accounts in cash, and the amounts were of course entered in the outside column of the Dr. side of cash-book; later in the day the cash was paid into the bank, and the amount entered on the Cr. side as being paid away from cashbox, and on the Dr. side as having been received by the bank. The subscription to your valuable paper was remitted by cheque, and so an entry is made in No. 5 (the bank) column on the Cr. side, necessitating but one entry.

The next day some money was required for petty cash, and 5/- was drawn from the bank; an entry in bank column on the Cr. side, and another entry on the Dr. side in cashbox column, being required. On the same day Mr. Charles paid his account by cheque, and as it came in just as the manager was going to the bank, the cheque was paid into the bank, and one entry (in bank column) is all that is required. The addition of the outside (or till, Nos. 3 and 6) columns and subsequent subtraction will give the balance in cashbox. Similar treatment of the inner (or bank, Nos. 2 and 5) columns will always give balance in bank. Once a week the writer gets his book from bank, and "ticks" off the amounts in it as they correspond with his entries in the bank return of the cash-book. When receipts arrive for payments by cheque the ticks can be erased. Columns 1 and 4 can be used for ledger folios or discounts.

W.

Dispensing Prices.

SIR,—I had the following prescription handed in to be dispensed yesterday:—

Tinct. ferri perchlor. ʒi. } The drops.
" digitalis ʒi.

Mix in water if heart is troublesome.

I charged 1s., but the customer had it made in Gloucester for 6/- Surely this is a cutting price. What is a fair price?

Yours, &c.

G. A. (133/18.)

SIR,—I have been very much amused at the letters of "Heder" and "T. B." It is a great pity the public have not an opportunity of reading their letters and forming an idea of the profits they wish to make. Take "Heder's" prescription and "T. B.'s" oxalic acid. If "Heder" buy his goods properly the ingredients would cost him less than 2d., and the 6d. charged by him would only represent 200 per cent. profit. List-price pulv. myrrh. opt. is 3s. 6d. per lb., 5 per cent., carriage paid; and of creta precip. pulv., 40s. per cwt. (Howard's), 5 per cent., carriage paid. If an article costs me 2d., I consider 50 per cent. quite enough for profit, and "Heder's" customer had a right to expect him to charge

her 3d.; but it is a pity she had no means of knowing that he charged 150 per cent. as a "fair price for compounding." It is a pity, too, she did not "take her revenge" by giving him the lie direct, as he deserved, when he stated the "man who charged her 3d. cheated himself or his customer." When chemists have more brains, and know how to buy as well as they know how to grumble, they may expect to do better. What would "Heder" say to his baker if he charged him 1s. for a loaf that he can produce at 4d., and give as his explanation, "The 8d. is fair profit and price for compounding"?

"T. B.'s" 7d. per lb. for acid is just 75 per cent. profit if he buys properly.

I suggest, sir, a subscription be opened in your journal, and that for the good of the trade and the public these 300-per-cent. gentlemen be superannuated, or else sent to a children's school to be taught the rudimentary principles of business. I am sure the gentlemen who try to sell at a reasonable profit will be very thankful to Mr. Burroughs for his wish, so nicely expressed, that the preparations of his firm "may not be sold at store prices," and that they will be prepared to push them as much as they can. How disinterested! What a godsend such a man must be to the poor beggars who can't live on less than 200 or 300 per cent.

Yours,

OXALIC.

Dudley, September 28.

The Early-closing Protest.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "No Man Liveth to Himself," appears to have different surroundings from mine, and thus misunderstands me a little. Our doctors dine late in the evening, and our London post is a 9 o'clock one. Hence we get late prescriptions and late orders. Years ago, as an assistant in a large county town, I got free at seven every other evening. Now I close at eight in the winter and at nine in the summer. By early closing, I should mean following the grocers and drapers, and closing at seven through the winter.

Sunday opening is an abomination. But the supply of Sunday medicines must be attended to; so must the getting of all possible leisure on that day.

Yours truly,

HEDER. (143/30.)

A Correction.

SIR,—"Country Chemist" makes a very serious mistake in using 480 grains of strychnine to prepare 100 oz. of liq. strychninae hydrochl. The formula should read thus:—

Strychninae	1 oz. (437.5 grains)
Acid. hydroch. dil. .. .	2 fl. oz.
Sp. vini rect.	24 "
Aq. dest.	75 "

The price for strychnine stated by "Country Chemist" is too low, the price for digitalis too high, and enough is not allowed for waste in making tincture of digitalis—this, under the most favourable circumstances, will amount to 7.5 per cent. (12 oz.).

Faithfully yours,

Dawlish, October 3.

GEO. JNO. CUTCLIFFE.

Emulsio Olei Morrhuae, B.P.C.

SIR,—The emulsion of cod-liver oil made in accordance with the altered form of the Unofficial Formulary Committee is perfect in point of appearance and taste. With the yolks of eggs entering into its composition, the question arises, How long will it be safe to keep it bottled for sale? Perhaps some of your readers with experience on this head can oblige

Yours,

September 29.

S. C. & S. (141/57.)

Pharmacy by the Hour.

SIR,—The levity of your correspondent "Auld Callant" is but a poor answer to my suggestion that pharmaceutical employes should be paid as other skilled artisans are, by the hour. If John Bull duly appreciates the utility of pharmacy (and who doubts it?), he will fairly pay for the benefits it confers. Pharmaceutical skill is retailed to the public at

(mildly speaking) treble its actual cost, and, being so, who can feign surprise at the stores being so largely patronised, where it can be obtained at a more reasonable rate? If my suggestion is not palatable, it is at least practical (as evidenced by its adoption in other callings), nor would it entail loss to employers, while conferring the utmost benefit on assistants, and relieving the work to a great extent of its present palpable drudgery.

Yours obediently,

A VERY MINOR MAN. (51/141.)

Arsenic in Horse Powders.

SIR,—I have reason to believe that arsenic is often used in very small quantities in horse powders, especially in those made up for skin diseases. Referring to the legal query of "Equus," do you express an opinion that such powders should be labelled "poison"? I think chemists generally are not of your opinion; they regard such preparations as of the nature of prescriptions, and are satisfied with a registration by copy into a recipe-book.

Yours truly,

HEDER. (143/30.)

Moss in the Wrong Place.

SIR,—This may be of interest. I have a glass sign on the outside of my window framed with oak, about 2 feet long by 6 inches. For some time I have noticed that the gilt is coming off in several places along the bottom of the sign, showing dirty looking greenish patches, due, as I thought, to inferior gold-leaf.

On looking at these patches more closely I was surprised to observe that the gold, and also the black paint of the letters, in several places were being forced from the glass by moss, which is sending its delicate little stems between them, and which has in one part already grown 2 inches in spite of paint, gold, and varnish!

Surely it is another reminder in these gloomy times from Dame Nature that "Where there's a will there's a way."

September 11.

W. (10/130.)

Circulating Handbills.

SIR,—I enclose you one of a large number of pamphlets which are periodically sent me by the proprietors of a patent medicine which has a large sale in this part.

It seems to me that we are simply playing into the hands of grocers and drug companies by distributing literature relating to patent medicines. We advertise other people's nostrums which our customers naturally go to the cheapest place for. What incalculable good might be done to the drug trade if chemists one and all were to refuse to circulate any counter bills but their own! The sale of patents would be considerably lessened when the chief means of advertising them was done away with.

Some time ago 1,000 handbills stamped with my name and address were sent me by the proprietor of a leading patent medicine. Looking through one of them I saw the following "caution to the public":—

"Some unprincipled persons endeavour to pass off a preparation of their own under the title of 'Bilious and Liver Pills' for the sake of a little extra profit. Do not be persuaded to buy them," &c. I need not say that the whole bundle was speedily consigned to the waste-paper basket. I do not think a chemist's principles are called into question at all when he tries to sell a preparation of which he knows the composition in preference to a secret one protected by a Government stamp.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP HOLMES.

Hard on the Bottle Makers.

SIR,—If you can find space in *our* journal for this communication I think it would prove interesting to the majority of the readers, and might perhaps revive in them reminiscences of a like or still more remarkable nature.

To-day, whilst the junior assistant and apprentice were cleaning the bottles, the duster which one of the youths was using happened to get under a 10-oz. shop-round containing between 2½ lbs. and 3 lbs. of mercury. The lad, not being aware of the heavy burden upon his duster, gave his arm the usual flourish, so familiar to all of us in cleaning

times, with the result of hurling the bottle from the shelf to the floor, in an uninterrupted fall of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It did not break, but rebounded 4 inches, or perhaps more, and then did not remain quiet until it had travelled two or three yards along the floor in a series of little leaps.

An accident of the very same kind happened in my own apprenticeship. In this instance it was a 40-oz. shop-round which I was polishing, and it was full of eau de cologne. The towel again, with its unfortunate tendency for insinuating itself in some way beneath glassware, was the means of bringing the bottle from the counter to the floor, a fall of 3 feet. It landed on its stopper, the only damage it received being simply a tightening of the stopper, which was easily remedied.

This lucky bottle, and also the athletic mercury bottle, are both as healthy as ever and ready for more practice in the same direction, which, however, I don't intend to give them the chance of if I can help it.

Sir Isaac Newton saw an apple fall, and made for himself an immortal name thereby, but he does not record ever having seen 3 lbs. of mercury fall $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet without getting its glass peeled off.

I am, yours, &c.,

Duns, N.B., September 6.

ALEX. GUNN.

Distilled Water.

SIR,—If your correspondent "S." (135/66) lives in a manufacturing town he cannot do better than contract for the waste steam from some factory which uses good water. I once lived in a town where the hospital had a hot-water warming apparatus, and the condensed water was made use of by the local chemists.

Yours truly,

HEDER. (143/30.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

A Cough Mixture.

Pinol (124/44) asks how the following should be prepared to get the best results:—

Succ. solazzi ..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Acid. benzoic. ..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Gum. opii ..	..	..	..	..	3viss.
Ol. anisi ..	..	..	..	..	3ij. gtt. 40.
Gum. benzoin. ..	..	..	..	..	3ij. 3v.
Rad. scillæ ..	..	..	..	..	3iij.
Spt. vini. rect. ..	..	..	..	..	Oiv.
Aquæ ..	..	..	..	..	Oiv.

[The benzoin is the only disturbing element in this compound. We should recommend that a tincture be made of it with a pint of the rectified spirit. Meanwhile digest the solazzi in a pint of boiling water, and strain. Also digest the opium in 10 oz. of boiling water; when cold add to it the rest of the water and spirit, the squill, oil of anisi, and benzoic acid. Make a tincture in the ordinary way and filter. Now add the benzoin tincture to the opiated tincture, and gradually add the solution of liquorice.]

137/5. *Experientia Doctet.*—We take it that on all occasions that you have made up the bismuth and bicarbonate mixture the chemical reaction has been completed, or nearly so, before you have placed the mixture in the bottle.

"Belladonna Plaster (133/37)."

I have for years supplied a customer with the green alcoholic belladonna plaster, and he will have no other. On one occasion he got the plaster of the 1885 Pharmacopœia, which irritated his skin so much that he could not use it.

LEO. (141/73.)

SIR,—I am aware of one case in which the application of a belladonna plaster produced precisely the same effect as that referred to by "M. P. S." in your issue of September 29. In

the case I refer to, tinct. belladonnæ taken internally produced a close rash over the whole body, followed by desquamation of the skin. The face was also swollen as though it had been severely stung by bees. It would thus appear that belladonna has a peculiar effect on some constitutions.

Yours truly,

A. W. (143/36.)

Pilula Aloes Comp.

148/6. *W. J. T.*—This was a pill of the London and Dublin Pharmacopœias, and was composed of, aloes, 3j.; extract of gentian, 3ss.; oil of caraway, ℥xl. (Dublin, ℥xxx.); treacle, q.s.

Pulv. Cretæ Comp.

140/6. *W. J. T.*—This is not pulv. cretæ aromat., but a distinct article of the London Pharmacopœia. The formula is:—

					Oz.
Prepared chalk	℥	℥	℥	..	8
Cinnamon ..	..	..	..	..	4
Formetil ..	..	..	..	..	3
Acacia gum ..	..	..	..	..	3
Long pepper..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$

All in fine powder.

Mix. Dose, 20 to 40 grains.

A Viscous Mixture.

SIR,—Can you say why a mixture which contains:

Potass. bromid. ..	..	..	..	3iss.
Liq. morph. acet. ..	..	..	..	3ss.
Syr. aurant. ..	..	..	..	3vj.
Aquæ camph. ad ..	..	..	..	3viij.

should turn ropy and almost as thick as mucilage to pour in three or four weeks' time? There is a growth of an apparently fungoid nature.

KENT. (140/18.)

[We give full explanation of this phenomenon in "The Art of Dispensing," pp. 134-135. The gelatinous condition is owing to the propagation of the viscous ferment in the mixture. We have observed mixtures of bromide of potassium and syrup of orange which have become gelatinous, and others which have not, yet no chemical difference could be detected in the ingredients, so that it would seem that the predisposing condition is the presence of the ferment germ in some mixtures and not in others.]

Hydrochlorate of Quinine and a Bromide.

SIR,—I have made a trial of the quinine and bromide mixture, both with Whiffen's and Howard's quinine hydrochlor. I was able with Whiffen's quinine to make a very nearly clear solution, which did not seem to become any clearer with the addition of the ammon. bromid. In a few minutes there was an abundant flocculent precipitate, insoluble in diluted hydrochloric and hydrobromic acids (6 drops).

In the case of Howard's quinine, I was unable to dissolve more than about three-fourths of it, even after frequently shaking it for an hour and a half; but it immediately became clear on the addition of the bromide, and the solution has not yet precipitated to anywhere near the extent of the other solution, although it has stood for quite six hours.

I am, yours truly,

Worcester, October 1.

AJAX. (142/47.)

SIR,—I have tried the mixture mentioned in your last issue, and find that if, after dissolving the quinine hydrochlor. in the aq. chloroformi, 4 drops of acid. hydrochlor. dil. be added, and the ammon. bromid. then dissolved, it is all that can be desired. I suppose this addition is hardly warrantable, however. Without acid. hydrochlor. dil. the mixture kept quite clear for about twelve hours, and then began to deposit crystals on the sides and bottom of the bottle. These adhered very firmly and could scarcely be shaken off. If the ammon. bromid. be first dissolved, and the quinin. hydrochlor

afterwards added there is very little of the latter dissolved, but it remains in a readily diffusible form.

Wishing to observe the change, I tried the plan mentioned in your last, but found that on the addition of the ammon. bromid. the undissolved quinin. hydrochlor. remained undissolved, and there was no flocculent deposit as observed by you.

I am, yours faithfully,

Elgin, N.B., October 2.

ALEC McCULLOCH.

Wilkan writes regarding this mixture:—"I believe the precipitate is caused by the water being unable to hold the newly formed quinine bromide in solution, on account of its solvent properties being already engaged in keeping the ammonium bromide in solution. It is generally noticed in dispensing Epsom salts and camphor water that even the little camphor that the water contains is thrown out by the salts. May not this prescription be somewhat similar? Though quinine bromide is soluble in water, 1 in 34, that is not to say that it is soluble 1 in 34 of a solution of ammonium bromide."

Botanic Beer Essence.

SIR,—I am making a botantic essence from the following:—

Ext. marrubii ..	..	..	..	3ss.
„ anthemidis ..	..	..	..	3ss.
„ taraxaci ..	..	..	..	3vj.
„ lupuli ..	..	..	..	3vj.
„ gentian ..	..	..	..	3iss.
„ liquorice ..	..	..	..	3j.
Gingerine ..	..	..	..	3j.
Glycerine ..	..	..	..	8 oz.
Sacch. ust. ..	..	..	..	12 „
Treacle ..	..	..	..	12 „
Aq. dest. ad ..	..	..	..	54 „

The above is not bitter enough for my customers. If I made it up to 54 oz. with inf. quassia conc. instead of water, would there be any harm in it by using 3j. to 2 gallons of water for a drink?

Yours respectfully,
R. (142/58.)

[The quassia would do no harm; would, in fact, rather improve the preparation.]

A Quinine Mixture.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure that I read THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST week by week, and have several times this year obtained valuable information, and suggestions not less valuable, from the various queries and answers.

The following prescription I had a short time ago, and as it gave me a little trouble, it may be interesting to some of your correspondents:—

Quin. sulph. ..	..	..	..	gr. xij.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil. ..	..	..	..	℥xij.
Liq. peptici (Benger) ..	..	..	..	3iss.
„ strychnine ..	..	..	..	℥xxxvj.
Glycerini boracis ..	..	..	..	3iij.
Aq. ad ..	..	..	..	3iij.

M., &c.

What should be done in such a case? I am 1½ mile from the doctor. He was out on his round. The patient wanted it at once.

SODA WATER. (143/45.)

LEGAL QUERIES.

71/138. *Fix.*—The official details of each bankruptcy are filed at the Bankruptcy Court where his examination is held. They are open for the inspection of creditors only, though the examination is always public. Deeds of arrangement are filed at the Bills of Sale Office. A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each inspection. An undischarged bankrupt must account to the trustee of his estate for all money he may receive.

22/142. *Anxious.*—We could not express an opinion on the question between you and your apprentice without much more information than you give us. For instance, we do not

gather how long he was apprenticed for; and were you to pay him anything after the first two years? What were his usual hours? Was the case you narrate one of a series or an isolated occurrence? The conduct of the apprentice as described by you seems to have been very blameworthy, but that alone would hardly justify you in cancelling his indentures and impounding his premium.

20/144. *Tenge.*—Anyone may sell patent medicines. They are expressly excluded from the operation of the first fifteen sections of the Pharmacy Act. But they are subject to the 17th section, which provides for the labelling of poisons, &c. But the question remains, What are "patent medicines"? Mr. Alpe (in the "Handy Book of Medicine-stamp Duty," just published) expresses the opinion that the expression in the Pharmacy Act "covers only those preparations which are strictly patent medicines, that is, medicines sold under the authority of letters patent, and that it does not include other dutiable medicines, which are only called patent medicines in the loosest popular language."

12/27. *Melbourne.*—As we understand, the Australian Pharmacy Boards accept only the Minor or Major qualifications of Great Britain as a substitute for their own. No certificate is granted for the Modified, and the certificate, we believe, is necessary.

10/145. *L. W.*—A person may not make a patented article for his own use. He may make such an article for *bona-fide* experiments, but the burden of proof that such was the only object he had in view would lie upon him. If you patented a new electric light, for example, it would be hard lines if all your probable big customers might make it for their own use from your specification.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

A large number of correspondents ask us for formulæ which have already been published in this journal. It is not fair to more careful readers that we should frequently repeat such information, and so long as the back numbers containing the formulæ or replies required are in print we must decline to do so. Back numbers of our weekly issue can be obtained from the publisher at 4d. each.

Moustache Gum.—See reply to *Viridis*, page 315. (141/2. *Alpha.*)

Billiard Balls, to Colour.—Full particulars were given on August 6, page 177; August 13, page 205; October 22, page 529. All in 1887. The same methods may be tried for colouring pumice. (139/7. *J. J. R.*)

Carboy Colours.—See page 506, April 14, 1888. (138/36. *Casino.*)

Lin. Plumbi Lact. Co.—See page 381, March 17, 1888. (139/21. *C. D.*)

Toilet Vinegar.—See issue of November 19, 1887, page 655.

Aromatic Bitters.—See page 144, January 28, 1888. (142/6. *G. A. M.*)

Books.

141/1. *Spero.*—You cannot read a better book on insectivorous plants than Darwin's classic volume on the subject. Any bookseller will get it for you.

65/141. A West Indian firm ask the following:—"Can any reader give the title of the book of lectures of whose pages 251 to 305 dwell on a series of lectures on the diseases of the eye, by Mr. Green? The name of the publisher would be also graciously received."

141/61. *H. S. F. B.*—Newth's "Mechanics" is a suitable book for getting up the subject for the Apothecaries' Hall examination. The published price is a few shillings.

142/15. *T. M. & Co.*—The book which you require is probably Holmes's "Treatise on Surgery." (Smith, Elder & Co., 30s.)

135/64. *Eboracus*.—Biology.—For the Intermediate Scientific B.Sc., London, examination, you should read Huxley's "Elementary Biology" (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.), or Davis's "Biology" (Griffin, 12s. 6d.). The latter is specially suited for self-instruction.

16/137. *J. N.*—You will find a full list of books for chemists in this journal, September 25, 1886, giving prices, publishers, &c.

140/18. *Kent*.—Regarding dental books see reply to *Timon*, September 29.

Apprentice Premiums.

Kindly give your opinion of premiums received. Should the amount be deducted from "salaries and board account," thus making it a source of income in profit and loss statement, or should it be placed to the credit of capital account? A. Z. (137/50.)

[If you keep an "expenses account" the amount received might go to the credit of that; if not, direct to the profit and loss account.]

138/01. *Enquirer*.—It does not matter whether you weigh or measure water. In both cases it is the same, 1 fluid oz. weighing 437½ grains.

28/14. *Zulu*.—The quantities of podophyllin and cocaine given in Dr. Dobell's formula are quite correct.

141/13. *E. L. R.*—We published a portrait of Dr. W. H. Perkin in our issue for July, 1885. Faraday's portrait forms one of the "Nature" series of portraits of scientific worthies published by Macmillan. We do not know where portraits of Liebermann and Mansfield can be obtained.

20/134. *Asthma*.—The Isle of Wight, Dawlish, Bournemouth, Penzance, &c., are all favourite winter resorts for asthmatic patients, but the choice of one should certainly be left to a competent medical adviser.

140/68. *Wills*.—Oil of Rhodium.—The true rosewood oil ought to be distilled from the wood and root of *Convolvulus scoparius*, but the commercial oil is seldom, if ever, so obtained, owing to the scarcity of the wood. The true oil is of a rich golden yellow colour, and has an odour resembling otto of rose. The following is a formula for the factitious article, but we may add that the composition of the oil sent out by different houses varies greatly:—

Bals. (vel olei) copaitæ..	..	..	..	3ss.
Ol. amygdalæ ..	..	..	..	3ss.
Otto rose ..	..	..	..	℥x.
Misc.				

135/34. *W. A. J.*—Trommer's Test is performed by adding 1 or 2 drops of solution of sulphate of copper to a portion of the sample of urine, then 4 to 5 c.c. of solution of carbonate of soda. Reduction takes place if the urine contains sugar.

40/141. *Jason*.—Percentage.—We cannot think it necessary to run a correspondence in these columns in order to arrive at "a common understanding as to what is meant when we speak of 50 per cent. profit." If we speak about the matter with exactness there is no possibility of a misunderstanding.

40/143. *Gentian* says:—"My respectful compliments to Mr. Ashton and to 'One of the Fraternity' upon the tone of their replies, and my best thanks to 'Orion' and yourself

for clearing up a 'vague expression.' I say that Mr. Ashton's mixture, costing 2d., selling store price at 9d., gives a trifle over 70 per cent. upon the return, and that all the members of the fraternity can't make it otherwise." [If *Gentian* would say "70 per cent. of the return," he would be a shade more exact.]

140/36. *F. R. & Co.*—Liquor Sennæ Dulcis.—This is a fluid extract of senna, sweetened and sometimes aromatised by the addition of oil of coriander. The method of preparation is as follows:—Exhaust 15 lbs. of senna leaves by percolation with 5 gallons of boiling water, or by double maceration with 8 gallons of boiling water. Strain, add 120 grains of nitrate of potash, and evaporate to 10 lbs., in which dissolve 4 lbs. of sugar. When cold, add 25 oz. of rectified spirit, containing 40 minims of oil of coriander, and sufficient water to make the whole measure 230 oz.

141/60. *Orfila* (Madrid).—The manufacture of flexible indiarubber catheters is not a pharmaceutical industry, and can only be undertaken by those who have the apparatus for and experience in making rubber goods. Flexible medicated bougies are generally made with a gelatine and glycerine basis. We take the following formula from "The Art of Dispensing":—

	Parts
Gelatine ..	10
Water ..	40
Glycerine ..	30

Macerate the gelatine in the water over night; then add the glycerine and heat gently and with constant stirring until the whole weighs 60 parts. To this any medicament can be added as required.

142/2. *O. K.*—It is not considered desirable to add any preservative, such as salicylic acid, to Compressed Yeast. They would, indeed, help to destroy the organism, rather than preserve it. The yeast does not act well if kept for more than ten days, and the best condition for preservation during that time is a low temperature.

138/28. *Amateur*.—A very pleasant Ylang-Ylang Perfume is made by dissolving 20 drops of the oil of Ylang-Ylang in 2 oz. of triple distilled spirit. The addition of a drop of otto of rose improves the odour.

141/52. *A. P. S.*—In our issue of June 16, page 783, there is an article on the relative efficiency of antiseptics, which will give you most of the information required.

32/41. *F. Crossling*.—Essence for Ginger Wine.—Ginger, 4 oz.; capsicum, 4 oz.; fresh lemon peel, 3 oz.; proof spirit, 1 pint; macerate the bruised ingredients in the spirit for a week, then add 20 drops essence of jargonelle, ½ oz. of spirit nitrous ether, allow to stand for a day or two longer, filter, and make up to 1 pint with proof spirit.

142/38. *Y. Z.*—Aqua fontana was the safe thing to dispense in the circumstances.

142/33. *Curious*.—An aqueous solution of Bicarbonate of Soda gives off carbonic acid gas slowly at the ordinary temperature, more quickly at 70° C., and rapidly on boiling, ordinary carbonate of soda (Na₂CO₃.10Aq) being simultaneously formed.

Information Wanted.

[Replies to the following requests are solicited by correspondents of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.]

136/62. What is "Violet water," and how prepared?

143/27. What is supplied for spirit of petroleum? In Lincolnshire it is sold for removing stains of all kinds from all materials, even white silk. It is odourless, and retails about 2d. a pint; used by milliners.

SQUIRE'S

This preparation is composed of one of the simplest and most efficient laxatives known, combined with other ingredients which completely mask the nauseous taste of the Cascara.

Not exciting by its action the peristaltic movement of the bowel, it does not

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leave behind it that tendency to constipation which follows the use of most aperients

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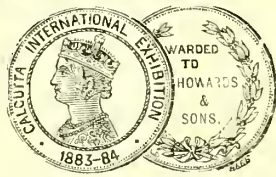
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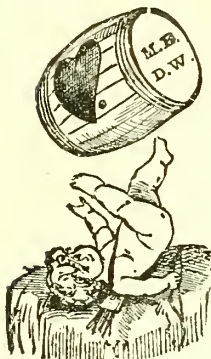
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(Wyleys'), B. Bismuth, Nit., 2 gr.; Pepsin Porci, 1 gr.; Ferr. Redact., 1 gr.; Strychnin, ¼ gr.	3/6	(Wyleys'). Each pill represents 1 fluid drachm of Syrup of the Hypophosphites...	2/6	(Wyleys'). Each pill equivalent to 5 minims of Donovan's Solution ...	1/8
Calcil Sulphid. 10, 8, 4, 1 gr.	1/8	Ferruginous (Bland's), 3 and 5 gr	1/8	Manganese Binoxid Pur., 1 gr.	2/6
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B. Ergotin, 1 gr.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr.; Ext. Hellebor., 1 gr.; Ol. Sabinæ ½ m.; Ext. Aloes Soc., 1 gr....	3/-			Potass. Permang., 1 gr., 2 gr.	2/-

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By this method a prompt and ready means is available for obtaining vapours of an extremely attenuated character, of high diffusive powers and greatest activities, either in the dry state or accompanied with water vapour. The materials vaporised or rendered gaseous are not decomposed in the process, but are constant in character, and their energies are wonderfully increased. They are, therefore, conspicuously adapted for loading given air spaces with medicinal matters, so that the patient may receive constant influences therefrom in the act of continuous breathing; or otherwise by direct inspiration by means of a simple arrangement as the volatilised principle issues from the Cone. **The Cones are always ready for use, and require no auxiliary appliances whatever.** The Cones have been submitted to a large number of the leading Members of the Profession, Hospital Authorities, &c., and have received their unanimous approval.

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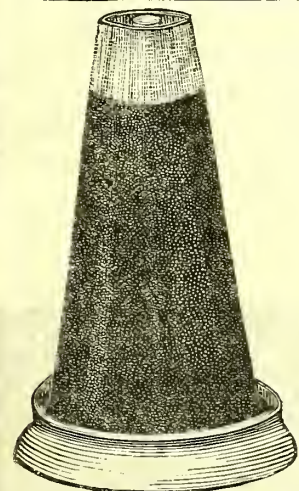
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CARBOLIC AND LAVENDER
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OXYGEN GAS
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VAPOR BROMO-EUCALYPTOL FOR PERTUSSIS



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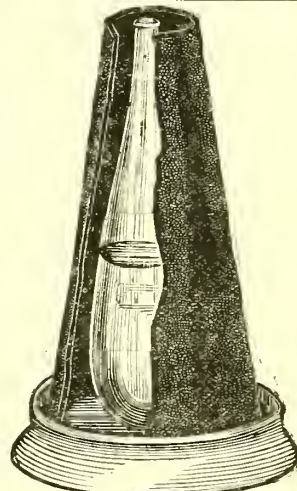
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From information which has been conveyed to him, Dr. Warlomont has reason to believe that Animal Vaccine prepared on the Continent in accordance with the invention the subject of this patent is being imported into this country. **CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS**—whether Wholesale or Retail—and the **MEDICAL PROFESSION** generally, are respectfully informed that any importation, sale, or use of such Vaccine would constitute an infringement of Dr. Warlomont's patent rights. The only guarantee of Dr. Warlomont's Vaccine is the Label and Trade Mark of the Association for the supply of Pure Vaccine.

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PREPARED BY W. MATHER.

CAUTION TO THE TRADE.

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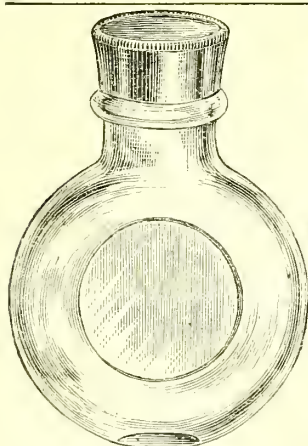
Destroy all Handbills Issued Prior to this Notice

that have reference to Royal Balsamic Plaisters. As all future Handbills will bear the date of issue at the bottom, it will be understood that all Handbills as have no date thereon must not be used. It is hoped that retailers will render assistance to prevent further proceedings by their compliance with the terms of this notice. It may be observed that the Stamp on the back of the Plaisters is in accordance with the Provisions of the Act of Parliament.

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DYER STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

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TAPP'S "MAGIC" WATER SOFTENER.

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Will Pay Chemist to Stock Them.

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CLEAR BLUE TINTED.

3 and 4 oz.	6/6 per gross.	12 oz.	11/6 per gross.
6 and 8 oz.	7/6 "	15 oz.	15/6 "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

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1/2 oz.	3/0 per gross.	1 1/2 oz.	4/3 per gross.
1 oz.	3/3 "	2 oz.	4/0 "

Prompt attention to country orders. Packages 1/ each, allowed for if returned. Sample bottle sent free on application.

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DUKAS & CO., 20 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE BRUSH MANUFACTURERS

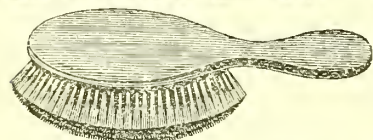
(BEST AND CHEAPEST IN EXISTENCE).

ILLUSTRATED LIST OF FANCY BRUSHES

(100 pages) JUST PUBLISHED, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address—"DUKAS LONDON"

Telephone No. 2747



REVOLUTION IN THE FLY PAPER TRADE.

It must have been observed that for some time the public have become disgusted with the old poisonous fly paper, and have taken somewhat readily to a sticky sort of substitute.

The advertiser has perfected and patented a Fly Paper of this nature, which will certainly be the leading thing in this way in the future. It is a well got-up and effective paper, and is as cleanly to handle as a sheet of note-paper.

In the advertiser's own retail establishment last season the sale of this was simply enormous, as they were freely used by tradespeople (butchers, bakers, grocers, and confectioners), who would not dare to risk the danger from dead poisoned flies about their stock. Owners of horses and cowkeepers were delighted with them, as they spared the animals the torture from this source.

From the nature of the article it cannot very well be stocked by Wholesale Houses for distribution to the Retail Trade, but the Parcel Post will carry them direct from the maker, and Postal Orders will facilitate remittance.

The price is 4/6 per gross (carriage free), but where a large trade is developed more liberal terms will be given.

Send sample order for small lot, and while the season is on you are bound to do a big thing.

ADDRESS—

S. WILSON, CHEMIST, ST. HELENS, LANCs.

40

GENUINE INSECT POWDER

Dalmatian, from Closed Flowers.

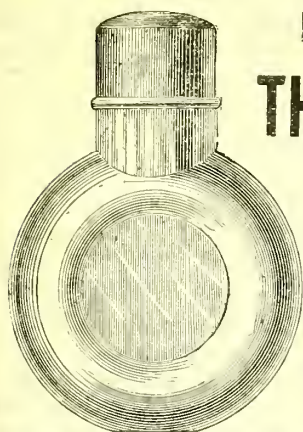
1s. 8d. per lb., 160s. per cwt.

G. VOGT,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGIST,

12 Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon St., London, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "ALSACE LONDON."



EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP LINE!!! THE WATCH SMELLING-SALT BOTTLE

PLAIN OR FLUTED.

These Bottles are fitted with BEST SCREW NICKEL CAPS, lined with Washers, and are the most wonderful value ever offered. A trial order will prove this fact.

PRICE, IN BEST WHITE FLINT OR ASSORTED COLOURS, **12/-** PER GROSS, in not less than 1 gr. lots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS for Orders of FIVE GROSS and upwards.

E. A. HEARN & CO., Manufacturers of Glass Bottles of every description,

381-3 KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.

The annexed Illustration shows exact size of above-mentioned Bottle.

CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS

Will Pulverise, Granulate, or Shred almost any Mineral, Vegetable, or Animal Substance.

NEARLY 1,100 IN USE

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

For Grinding Sugar, Bark, Linseed, Ginger, Pepper, Spices, Salt, &c., this Machine is invaluable. Made in 9 Sizes. Illustrated Catalogue may be obtained on application.

Samples of ANY Material will be Ground free of charge.

J. HARRISON CARTER, 82 MARK LANE, LONDON; and PARIS.

Telegraphic Address—Milling London.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN MAWSON'S FILTERS.

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

BEING constantly engaged in experiments on the filtration of water, MAWSON, SWAN & WEDDELL beg to announce that they have recently still further improved their Filtering Medium, without interfering in the slightest with its former proven qualities, or with the simplicity of its use.

The speed of filtration has also been rendered as nearly as possible uniform, in proportion to the surface of filtering medium. The taste formerly communicated to the water for the first few days of use has been removed.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR WATER ANALYSIS, CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

MAWSON, SWAN & WEDDELL,

20 WEST GRAINGER STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

May be obtained from all "Sundry" Houses.

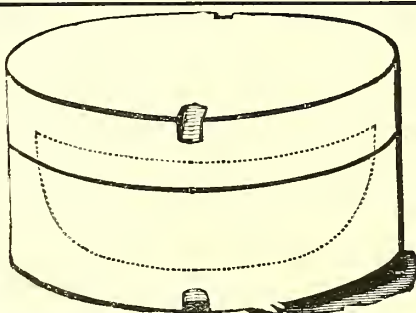
WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

➤ SPECIALITIES. ➤

WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM, BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PATENT EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

*Are claimed to be the most perfect
and convenient yet offered to the Trade.*



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 ounces,
$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$ per doz.

THIN for DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 ounces,
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{-}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{3}{-}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{-}$	$\frac{6}{-}$ per doz.

TOOGOOD'S BURNT-IN POTS, FOR COLD CREAM, TOOTH PASTE, &c.

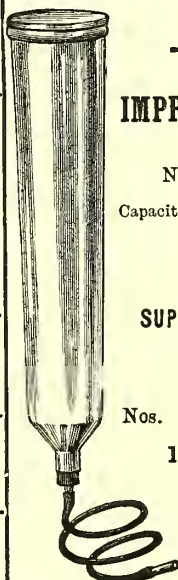
TOOGOOD'S GRADUATED MEASURES.

TOOGOOD'S BOXWOOD-TOP CORK BOTTLES

TOOGOOD'S MEXICAN SQUARES.

TOOGOOD'S CORN-SOLVENT BOTTLE.

TOOGOOD'S POISON BOTTLES.



TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PERCOLATORS.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5
Capacity	12	25	66	100	160 ozs.
	2/	3/	$\frac{4}{6}$	6/	7/ each

SUPPORTS FOR ABOVE IN STAINED WOOD.

Nos.	1	2	3	4	5
	$\frac{1}{9}$	2/	3/	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{3}{6}$ each.

NORMAN'S PATENT PILL COATER



The cheapest and most efficient machine yet introduced, combining simplicity with portability, and enabling small quantities of pills to be coated with the same facility as large.

It speedily saves its own cost.

Price 3/6 each.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCY AND SAMPLE ROOM:

Mr. A. I. JOSEPH, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Telegraphic Address: "TOOGOOD LONDON."

Telephone No. 3834.

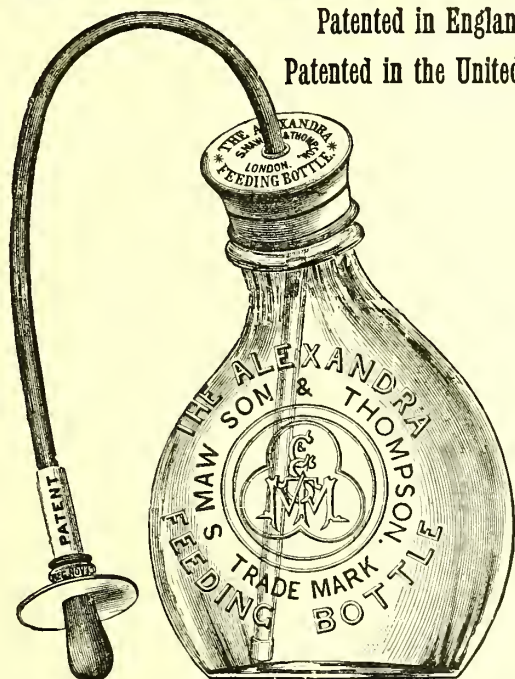
William Toogood's Price Current of Glass Bottles, Measures, Earthenware, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be forwarded post free upon application.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHIPPING ORDERS.

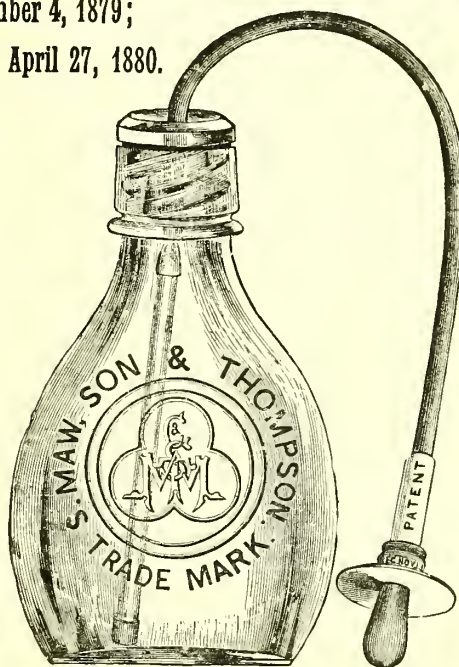
S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S FEEDING BOTTLES.

Patented in England, December 4, 1879;

Patented in the United States, April 27, 1880.



THE ALEXANDRA.
(Earthenware Cap.)



THE EXPORT.
(Glass Screw Stopper.)

	White Fittings.			Black Fittings.		
Alexandra, China or Wood Top Corks ... per doz.	3/8	—	—	4/3	—	—
Alexandra, 2nd Quality, Wood Top Corks „	3/-	—	—	3/6	—	—
Alexandra, Earthenware Caps..... „	—	8/-	11/-	—	8/6	12/-
Alexandra, Earthenware Screw Stoppers „	—	—	11/-	—	—	12/-
Alexandra, Glass Screw Stoppers	4/-	8/-	11/-	4/6	8/6	12/-
Export, China or Wood Top Corks	3/6	—	—	4/-	—	—
Export, 2nd Quality, Wood Top Corks ... „	2/9	—	—	3/3	—	—
Export, Earthenware Caps	—	7/3	—	—	8/-	—
Export, Glass Screw Stoppers	4/-	7/6	—	4/6	8/-	—

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT, PAGES 46 AND 47.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. [1]

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON.

THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO.

LIMITED,
CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON.



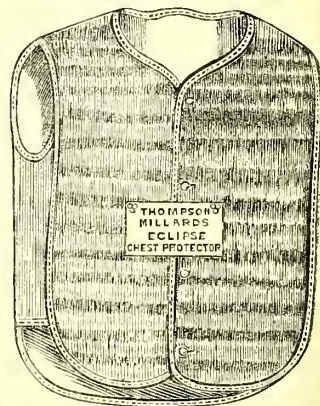
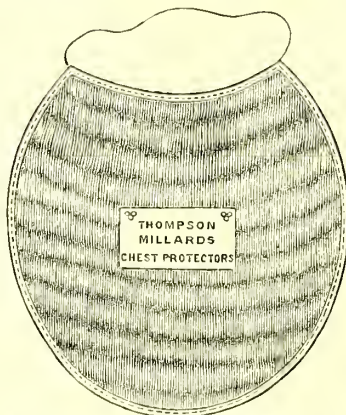
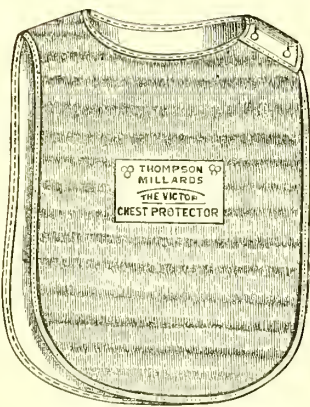
IMPROVED SYRINGE

For the Injection of GLYCERINE to relieve Constipation.

VULCANITE, with Glass Barrel, 14/ per dozen. VULCANITE, 18/ per dozen.
PEWTER, with Glass Barrel, 11/6 per dozen. PEWTER, 7/9 per dozen

CHEST PROTECTORS

Handsome Show Cases presented with orders of 3 dozen assorted.



SCARLET or WHITE FELT.

THE "ECLIPSE" (new vest-shaped pattern), per doz.—No. 1, 16/; 2, 21/6; 3, 28/; 4, 35/; 5, 44/; 6, 52/
BEST.

FIRST.								SECOND.							
		No. 0	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
DOUBLE	per doz.	14/	16/6	21/6	26/6	32/	43/	53/	11/6	14/	18/	22/	26/6	35/	44/
SINGLE.....	„	5/9	7/4	9/3	10/9	13/6	19/6	26/	5/	6/3	7/8	9/	11/6	15/	20/

CHAMOIS and FLANNEL.

	No. 0	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
SINGLE, per doz.,	5/3	8/2	11/	12/10	15/3	19/	19/	23/9	29/6	36/	46/

ALL THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR MONTHLY ACCOUNT.

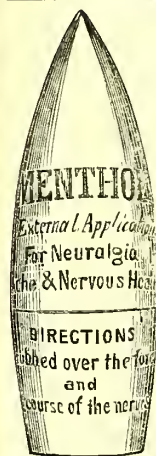
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITY.

THE WINTER IS COMING!

BE READY FOR IT, AND GET IN YOUR STOCK OF MENTHOL CONES.

SHIRLEY'S NEW A1 BRAND PRICE LIST

Will be found worth looking at. POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



No. 9, 9a, 9n.

THE FOLLOWING SELL WELL:—

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Per doz.	No.	DESCRIPTION.	Per doz.
1n 6l.	Blue Glass Jar, Metal Cap	3/3	26A 6l.	Glass Shade on China Stopper ..	3/6
9s 6l.	Boxwood, Skittle shape	4/	27A 1s.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6/3
9b 9d.	" " Reversible Screw	5/	100 2l.	Polished Willow Box, 2nd quality	13/ grs. 1/5
9c 1/6	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9/6	101 3d.	Polished Acorn, 2nd quality ..	17/ " 1/10
10 6d.	Oblong Willow Box, 12 on a card (reduced in price)	3/	102 3 1/2 d.	Boxwood Pedestal " " " "	24/ " 2/4
11A 6d.	Boxwood, Pedestal shape	3/6	103 4d.	" " " " " " " " " "	27/ " 2/9
14A 1s.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6/3	104 4d.	" Barrel " " " " " " " "	27/ " 2/9
17s 6d.	" Draughtsman shape	4/	106	Polished Willow Pedestal	21/ " 2/
17L 1s.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6/6	107	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	23/ " 2/3
19 4d.	" Egg shape	2/6	109	" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	26/ " 2/6
24 6l.	" Bottle shape	3/6			

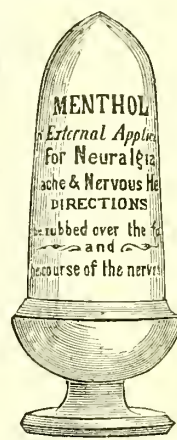
Chemist's own name, &c., printed on the boxes without extra charge. For full particulars see page 9 of Price List.

FUMIGATING RIBBON. 6d.

This Ribbon, when lit, perfumes the whole room. Elegantly put up. 3/6 doz.

CHILBLAIN PENCIL. 6d.

A good line, attractively labelled. 12 on a card. 3/6 doz.



No. 6.

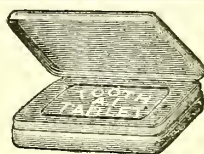
THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE WELL SUITED TO WINTER SEASON.



ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING SALTS

A very saleable article all through the Winter. Free from Stamp Duty, no directions appearing on the label, the name being sufficient to explain its uses. 6d. size, in stoppered bottles, Watch shape, 4/ doz. 1s. size, in wide mouth actinic green bottles, 6/6 per doz.

TOOTH SOAP.



WHITE OR RED. Highly scented and fragrant. Each Tablet in a hinged metallic box, 4/ doz. Loose Cakes, 3/ doz.

COCAINE & MENTHOL TOOTHACHE TUBE.

QUITE NEW.

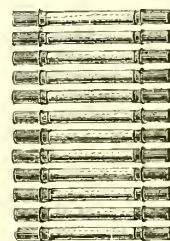
BOUND TO SELL.

Being composed of two such powerful anodynes is a sufficient guarantee of the efficacy of these tubes.

Each tube enclosed in a case for the pocket with cotton wool.

3/8 per doz.

COCAINE & MENTHOL TOOTHACHE TUBE 6P



Special attention is called to the large selection of cut-glass Smelling Bottles always kept in stock. You can rely on procuring the newest shapes at very low prices. See Price List for Designs, over 50 bottles being illustrated therein. PRICE LIST free on application.

MENTHOL OINTMENT.—A1 BRAND. AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.



Each pot sells at 1/1 1/2, the price to the Trade being 8/ per doz.

A preparation of Menthol specially prepared for Neuralgia of the Limbs, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Nervous Headaches, Unbroken Chilblains, &c. The penetrating and emollient power of the base of this preparation effectively helps the action of the Menthol in reaching the affected nerves and glands. It is put up one ounce in a blue oval pot, with black and gold labels, making a most attractive line.

To every Chemist who buys one dozen pots TWO DOZEN SMALL SAMPLES, in elegant tin boxes, are GIVEN AWAY. Each sample holds almost a drachm, which is sufficient to Cure any case that may come under the Chemist's notice. These samples, if judiciously distributed, will be bound to sell the dozen pots, and procure repeat orders, as the effect of the ointment is marvellous, even in extreme cases.

It is also sold in 1/2-lb., 1/4-lb., and 1-lb. jars, labelled simply "Unguentum Mentholii (Shirley)," for dispensing purposes, or to enable those who desire to put it up themselves to do so.

The prices for this form are—1/2-lb., 1/6; 1/4-lb., 2/9; 1-lb., 5/3; etc. jars extra.

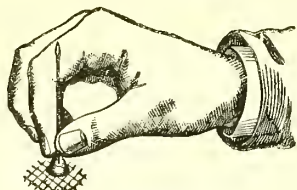
If a Chemist will try it in this form, one dozen small samples, labelled "Unguentum Mentholii," given with each pound for circulation among the doctors in the neighbourhood, who will be sure to prescribe it.

DON'T FORGET TO WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST, JUST PUBLISHED.

STATE DISTINCTLY A1 BRAND when ordering any of Shirley's Preparations.

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Trade



Registered.

**THE ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH,
13 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. WARLINGTON'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.
HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and
sources quoted. Tubes, two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full and Lancet-
charged Points, 1s. each; Pin-points, 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen Charged Small
Points, 5s. Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without
source), in quantities for export, 25 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per
dozen. Vaccinations daily, between the hours of 12 and 3, by the Consulting
Physician, at the uniform fee of a guinea. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed
London and Westminster Bank), with orders, payable to
EDWARD DARKE, Secretary
Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

**DR. RENNER'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR
VACCINATION WITH CALF LYMPH,**

186 (late 228) Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

VACCINATION FROM THE CALF DAILY FROM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK

Reduced price of Calf Lymph (daily fresh).

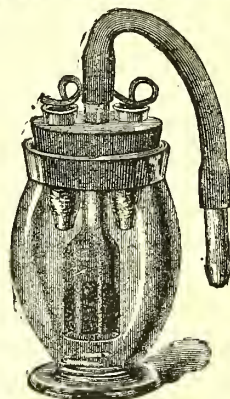
Tubes	Large	...	...	2s. each, or 3 for	5s. 6d.
	Small	...	...	1s. "	2s. 9d.
Points	Large	...	...	1s. "	2s. 6d.
	Small	...	...	9d. "	2s.
Squares	...	...	...	2s. 6d. each.	

Registered Telegraphic Address—"VACCINE LONDON."

Sent on receipt of remittance addressed to the Manager
of the Establishment. Discount to the Trade.

**GODFREY'S
NEW PATENT
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM**

CATARRHAL
THROAT
AND
EAR
AFFECTIONS.



LOSS of
VOICE,
BRONCHIAL
ASTHMA
AND
HAY FEVER.

INHALER

YIELDS a plentiful cloud of Neutral Vapour with little
effort on the part of the patient.

Illustrated Prospectus, with the "History of Chloride of
Ammonium as a remedial agent," free by post.

Price 7/6 Retail.

SHIPPERS AND LARGE BUYERS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

SOLE MAKERS—

GODFREY & COOKE,
30, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, W.

NOW READY.

**J. SANGER & SONS'
ADDENDA TO PRICE CURRENT,**

Containing all the Newest Proprietaries
and most recent prices.

SENT, POST FREE, ON RECEIPT OF
BUSINESS CARD.

J. SANGER & SONS, 489 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.



Inspect our well-assorted Stock of
**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY,
LOZENGES,
MINERAL WATERS, &c.**
PRICES COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH OTHERS.

AGENCIES OF ALL KINDS UNDERTAKEN
ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

KEARSLEY'S Widow Welch's FEMALE PILLS.

These are universally acknowledged to be the Genuine, and Druggists may safely recommend them.

CAUTION!

The Proprietors of Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against various
imitations by parties who have no knowledge of their peculiar preparation, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet Street,
whose Widow found it necessary to make an affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798. The Genuine Recipe for **Widow Welch's
Female Pills** has been prepared by them for 100 Years! Chemists are particularly requested to remark that, as a testimony of authenticity,
each bill of directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government Stamp, and each
box is wrapped in WHITE paper.

Price 27s. per Dozen, subject to usual Discount. Special Quotations to Shippers and for large quantities on application to

J. SANGER & SONS, 489 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

60 o.p., 20/3 per gall.; 56 o.p., 19/9 per gall.

1/ per Gall. Discount for Cash with order.

Further allowance for quantity. **STEAM STILL ONLY.**

GEORGE PHILLIPS & CO.,
ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY, CLERKENWELL RD.
LONDON, E.C.

W. H. B. REFINED } BEESWAX. W. H. B. WHITE }

Bernard Dyer,
B.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.,
F.I.C., Analytical
and
Consulting Chemist.

Laboratory,
17 Great Tower
Street,
London, E.C., Nov. 25, 1886.
I have analysed a cake of Wax stamped
W.H.B. sent to me by a London House
on behalf of Messrs. W. H. Bowdlear &
Co. of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. It consists
of pure bleached beeswax unmixed with
paraffine, fat, or other of the various
materials with which beeswax, and
especially white wax, is commonly adul-
terated.

Bernard Dyer, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts.

CABLE ADDRESS—"BOWDLEAR BOSTON."

Our goods may be obtained in single
case lots of any of the leading
Wholesale Druggists in the Northern
and Midland Counties, and of
LOTHOUSE & SALTNER, Hull;
COLTHURST & HARDING, Bristol;
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds;
GLASGOW APOTHECARIES COMPANY,
Glasgow; OLDFIELD, PATINSON &
Co, Manchester.

We will deliver our Goods in 5-cwt.
lots *ex quay*, in any City which is
the Terminus of a Steamship Line
throughout the Kingdom.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
147 Pearl Street, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

S.V.R.

PURE GRAIN SPIRIT 56 O.P. ... 18/5

Do. Do. DOUBLE DISTILLED 18/9

Cash with Order. Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

SAMPLES FREE.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

S.V.R.

SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through char-
coal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

Price, 19/-, 56 o.p.; 19/6, 60 o.p. Cash with order.

Reductions for Larger Quantities than Two Gallons.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

METHYLATED SPIRIT & FINISH

Supplied of the best quality in wholesale quantities by

J. & W. HARVEY & CO., Distillers, Yoker, GLASGOW.

LONDON AGENTS—JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 23 BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

BURROUGH'S
Best
Cale Street
Distillery,

Methylated
CHELSEA,
S.W.

Spirits
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Also

Best
Miscible

Naphtha
FINEST WOOD NAPHTHA.

JAMES BURROUGH,
LONDON, S.W.

11

BOORD & SON, RECTIFYING DISTILLERS & WINE MERCHANTS,

ALLHALLOWS LANE
and
BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, }

LONDON, E.C.,

OFFER LOWEST QUOTATIONS, ON APPLICATION, FOR

FINEST RECTIFIED SPIRITS OF WINE

Methylated Spirit and Finish; Finest Orange Wine, Sherries,
and Malagas for Medicated Wines.

CHEST PROTECTORS

	No. 1	2	3	4	5	
SINGLE, White or Scarlet Felt.....	8½×9½	9¼×10½	11×12	12½×14½	13¾×15¾	per dozen.
Chamois Leather	6/	9/6	11/9	15/	17/6	"
DOUBLE (in one piece), White or Scarlet Felt ...	15/	21/	27/	33/	40/	"
Chamois and Flannel	16/6	21/6	29/	38/	34/	"
DOUBLE (in two pieces), White or Scarlet Felt ...	12/	16/	21/	27/6	37/	"
Chamois and Flannel	13/6	17/6	21/9	30/	39/	"
Hareskin.....	8×9½, 15/;	9¾×11, 18/6;	11×12½, 20/			"

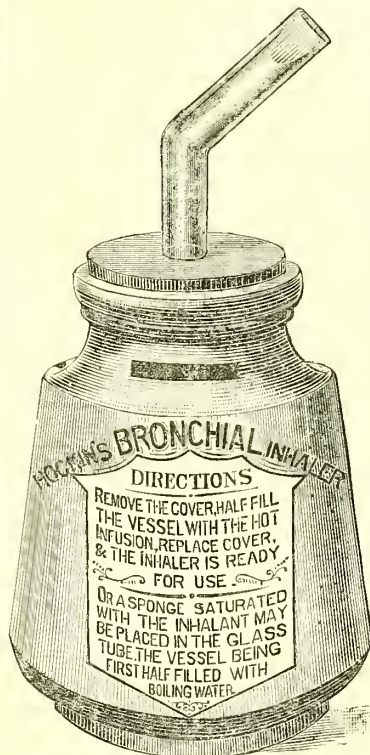
BEST QUALITY FELT.

WELL MADE.

SALEABLE.

"RECORD BEATEN."

A 1s. Earthenware Inhaler produced at last.



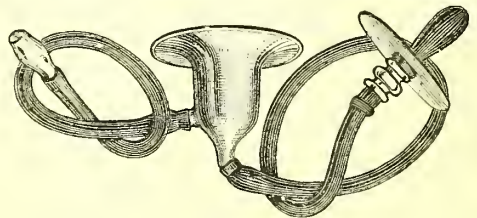
"A simple and cheap inhaler has been one of the wants for the million, now that this method of treatment for the relief of the air-passages and for the application of medicaments has come so largely into vogue. The apparatus supplied by Messrs. Hockin, Wilson & Co., to retail at a shilling, seems to meet this requirement admirably. The vessel is of white china glazed, holding about half a pint, and fitted with a cork and a suitable glass tube. When it is desired to administer medicaments in vapour it is only necessary to place a sponge saturated with the required fluid in the tube, and to half fill the vessel with boiling-water. The passage admitting air to the inhaler is so arranged that it passes down the side of the vessel and bubbles up through the liquid, thus ensuring regularity of temperature." — *The Chemist and Druggist*, March 31, 1888.

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Please give Numbers when ordering, to prevent mistakes. Special Prices to Large Buyers.

MAW'S EARTHENWARE INHALERS

For Hot Water, Infusions, &c.



Fig. 8.

MAW'S IMPROVED.



Fig. 6.

MAW'S DOUBLE-VALVED.

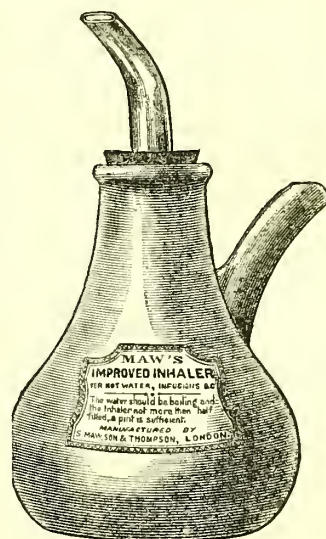


Fig. 8a.

MAW'S IMPROVED.

Fig. 6.—Double-Valved, 60/- per dozen; with Elastic Tubes, 78/-

Fig. 8.—Marbled, 32/- per dozen.

Fig. 8a.—White, 21/- per dozen.

Fig. 8a.—White, half size, 13/- per dozen.

ELASTIC TUBES, with Mouthpieces, to fit Fig. 8 and 8a, 7 inches long, 8/- per dozen; 9 inches long, 12/- per dozen.

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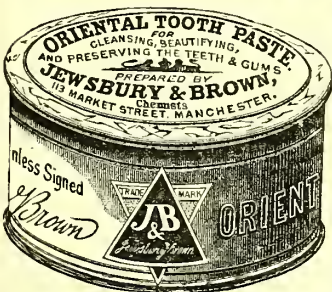
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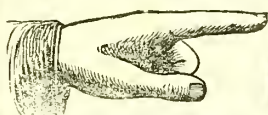
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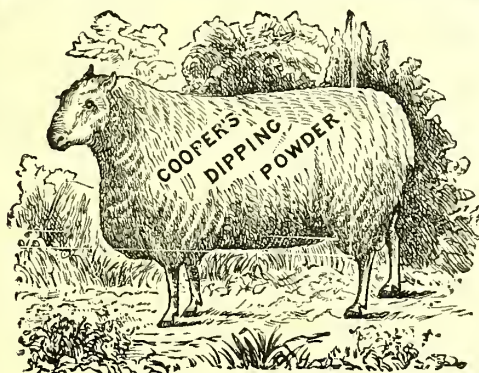
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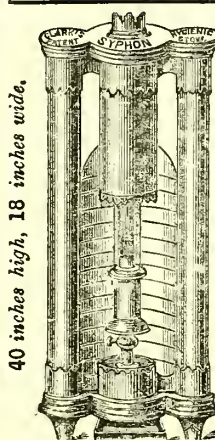
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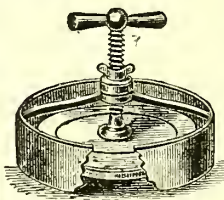
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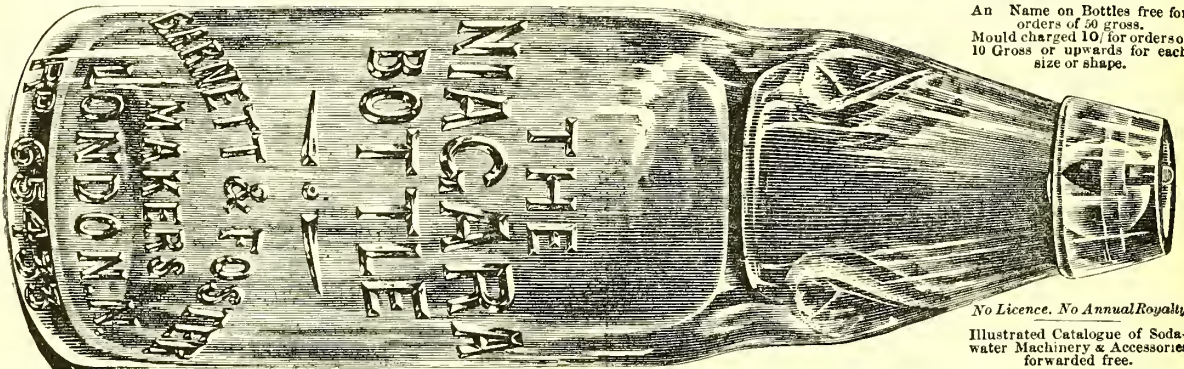
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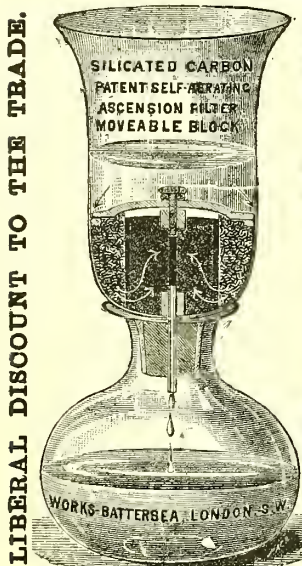
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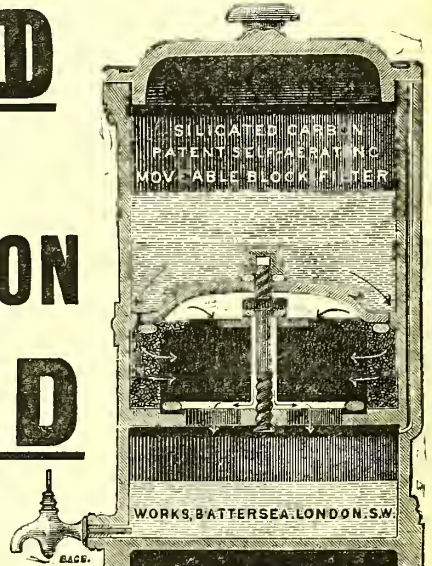
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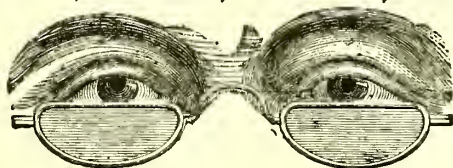
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 SYRINGES, with Huggett's Permanent
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For further particulars see Quarterly Price Current and Book of Illustrations, which will be forwarded on application, enclosing Business Card, post free to any part of the world.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

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DEATHS FROM CARBOLIC ACID.

Chemists and Druggists can materially assist in diminishing the deplorable number of deaths caused by Carbolic Acid. In nearly all these cases the Carbolic Acid is obtained for Disinfecting purposes, and it is within the power of the trade to recommend the use of non-poisonous preparations to their customers.

The other day at an inquest, Dr. Telford, of Liverpool, in course of his evidence, and speaking of Carbolic Acid, said, "Its chief use was as a Disinfectant, although in his opinion it was not so good as 'SANITAS.'" ("Liverpool Express," August 21, 1888.)

THE "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS ARE NATURAL, PLEASANT, AND NON-POISONOUS AGENTS,

And they command the confidence of the Medical Profession at large.

The sale of "SANITAS" Disinfecting Fluids, Powders, and Soaps is attended with a good profit to Chemists and Druggists, who are respectfully invited to increase what is already the LARGEST SALE OF DISINFECTANTS in the World.

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We shall shortly have ready for issue a series of capital Portraits of Celebrities, with a neat Advertisement on the top and bottom margins only. Applications for same are requested through the Wholesale Houses.

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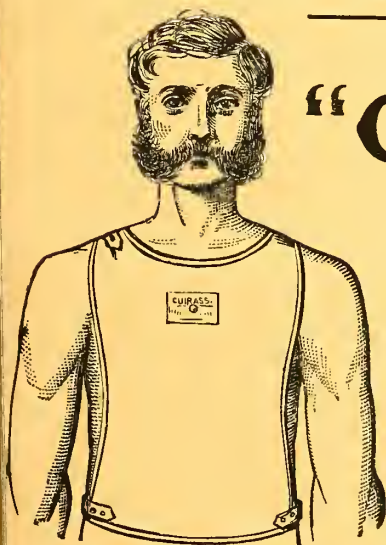


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The Felt we use is manufactured specially for us from the finest quality Lamb's Wool.

WE DON'T SEND OUT SECOND QUALITY.

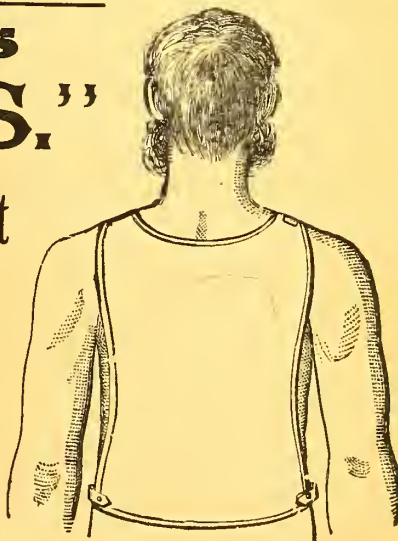


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Scarlet or White Felt

PER DOZEN

No. 1	24/-
" 2	30/-
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SCARLET or WHITE FELT, per dozen.

DREADNOUGHT (Double) ...	No. 1 16/6	No. 2 22/-	No. 3 27/-	No. 4 33/-	No. 5 44/-	No. 6 50/-
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GENTLEMEN'S, Single ...	10/6	12/6	14/6	17/-	23/-	—
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CHAMOIS & FLANNEL ...	23/-	31/6	40/-	49/6	61/-	71/-
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CUIRASS JACKETS,

With half-sleeves buttoning down front, made of Perforated Chamois Leather and Porous Scarlet Flannel.

Size	No. 1 32 by 18 in.	No. 2 34 by 18½ in.	No. 3 37 by 20½ in.	No. 4 39 by 21 in.
Each	6/6	7/6	8/6	9/6

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Special Quotation for £10 worth and upwards.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL SPRÜDEL-SALT.

TRADE PRICES		Per Doz.
Small Bottles (100 grammes)	21/-
Large " (200 ")	42/-
Carriage Paid. 5 % Dis. for Cash.		

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INGRAM & ROYLE
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Cadbury's Cocoa IS SOLUBLE
and ABSOLUTELY PURE. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

WRIGHT WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
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Granular Effervescing Salts. Citrate Iron and Quinine. Ammonio Citrate Iron.
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Cinchona Bark.
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Preparations of British
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LATEST NOVELTIES IN & NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, Finest
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TINCTURES—ETHER and CHLOROFORM in Bond.

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SOUTHWARK, LONDON. UMNEY.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that these may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS will appear on page 14 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than THURSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the issue of the Saturday following.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN & Co.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

EXCHANGE COLUMN FORMS

Can be had on application to the Publisher, at the Offices, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£700.—LONDON SUBURBS. N.W.—Dispensing and Prescribing Business of good class; established many years; returns £700; very good prices; well-fitted double-fronted shop and good stock; rent £50; good house and garden; price about £700.

2.—£850.—LONDON, SOUTH.—Dispensing and Retail of good class; situate in main road; established 16 years; returns £850; *net profits* above the average; well fitted attractive shop; comfortable house, with garden; price £800.

3.—£700.—LONDON, N.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, held by vendor upwards of 25 years (who is now retiring); returns £700 yearly; capable of great extension; handsome shop and good house; very moderate rental; price £700.

4.—£600.—LONDON, N.E.—Main road; nucleus very old-established Business for sale, in consequence of the death of proprietor, who held it for more than 30 years: capital market neighbourhood; good size house; rent £80; returns for 1888 to midsummer at the rate of £650; very dry terms to a prompt purchaser.

5.—£2,000.—LONDON (Wholesale Partnership).—A partner required in a very old-established well-known Business: a gentleman prepared to undertake travelling required; an investment of £2,000 would suffice at present.

6.—£600.—EASTERN COUNTIES.—Branch Business of good class for disposal; returns at present £600 yearly; well-fitted attractive shop and fairly stocked; large house attached; small premium and valuation only required.

7.—£1,700.—SUSSEX.—Much desired locality; very old-established Dispensing and Retail Business; established over 20 years; returns nearly £1,700; particulars in confidence on application; card or reference.

8.—£2,000.—YORKSHIRE.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, with profitable agency attached; returns last year over £2,000, with nearly £500 *net profits*; large handsomely-fitted shop and good stock; about £1,500 required.

9.—£2,500.—MIDLANDS.—Dispensing and Retail; situate in the centre of a very favorite locality; handsome double-fronted shop; good house; returns last year £2,500; terms, small premium and valuation; worth attention.

10.—£800.—HOME COUNTY.—In a capital business town; Family Retail and Dispensing Business; corner shop; main thoroughfare; returns nearly £800 yearly; *profits above the average*; good house; low rent; price about £800.

11.—£1,500.—SUFFOLK.—Good market town; first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returning at present at the rate of £1,500 yearly; *net profits above the average*; handsomely-fitted shop, fairly stocked, &c.; good house, attractive garden, greenhouses, &c.; terms, £200 goodwill, and valuation of stock and fixtures; references required.

12.—£625.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Good town; first-class business, Retail and Dispensing; returns last year £625, *with good profits*; large handsome shop, double-fronted; well stocked; price £625; worth attention.

13.—£555.—DORSET.—Very old-established Retail and Dispensing; held by vendor over 20 years; returns £555 average; well-fitted shop and good stock; price about £400.

14.—£400.—PLYMOUTH.—Death vacancy, for immediate disposal; returns at present about £400 yearly; capable of being much increased; good house at moderate rental; price, to an immediate purchaser, £350.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co's direct attention and vice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a London agent.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

PARSON C. BAKER,

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CHEMISTS' VALUER & TRANSFER AGENT.

	Returns	Rent	Price
1. DURHAM	£1,650	£75	£1,000
2. CHESHIRE	" 1,300	" 55	" 700
3. STAFFORDSHIRE	" 1,200	" 60	" 1,150
4. KENT	" 1,000	" 60	" 600
5. KENT COAST ...	" 1,000	" 45	" 750
6. GRAVESEND	" 900	" 90	" 650
7. KENT	" 660	" 52	" 600
8. LONDON, S.W....	" 620	" 60	" 525
9. SUNDERLAND....	" 500	" 50	" 400
10. ISLE OF MAN ...	" 500	" 50	" 350
11. BIRMINGHAM ...	" 500	" 40	" 300
12. WEST BROMWICH	" 400	" 50	" 250
13. ROTHERHITHE...	" 385	" 48	" 250
14. LEYTONSTONE...	" 240	" 40	" 225

Some of above, newly established, increasing rapidly.

SALES BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

GREAT DRIFFIELD.—Mr. F. Pardon will sell by Auction (without reserve) by order of Mr. J. Asher, on Tuesday, October 9, upon the premises in the Market Place the whole of the Aged Water Plant, Warehouse, and Shop Fixtures, and Trade Utensils. And on Wednesday, October 10, in the Assembly Rooms, the whole of the Stock in Trade and other useful effects, which have been used for the carrying on of a large Retail Chemist and Druggist's business. Further particulars from the Auctioneer, Exchange Street, Great Driffield.

BARKING.

Freehold Chemist's Shop and Residence, with the Goodwill of the old-established Business.

MESSRS. BAKER & SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on Friday, October 19, at 2, in one lot, the FREEHOLD HOUSE and SHOP, being No. 7 Broadway, commanding a situation opposite the Town-hall, of the fairly-estimated rental value of £70 per annum, also the valuable Goodwill of the old-established Business of a Chemist and Druggist, now and for over 50 years successfully carried on by Messrs. Pitt & Son. Particulars of Messrs. A. H. Hunt & Co., Solicitors, Rotherhithe, Essex, and 1 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

YORKSHIRE.—For immediate disposal, through ill-health, an old-established Business in small market town; returns £400; well stocked; good house, with private entrance; price £300 or offer. Apply, F. Cox, Bridge Gate, Howden, Yorks.

UNUSUAL opportunity offers for energetic man with small capital old-established Chemist's, with good opening for Dentistry; fixture can remain landlord's property without interest; stock paid for by instalments. Child, Penge.

WELL FITTED Shop in busy market neighbourhood; long lease greater part to run; good prices; takings £350 last year; present proprietor going into medical profession; reasonable offer taken. Address, first instance, A. B., Messrs. Sanger & Son, Oxford Street, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Corner shop old-established Business; principally Retail and Prescribing, with tooth extracting; good house with private entrance; part let off; sixteen years' lease; sole reason for parting, proprietor taking a larger concern; every investigation courted; price £400 cash. "Pharmacist," 81 Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.

£200 will purchase the goodwill and complete fixtures throughout of an old-established Retail and Prescribing Business, in full working order; stock at valuation; returns nearly £600, full prices; rent £30; splendid opportunity for a young beginner. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Ayrton & Sanders, 149 Duke Street, Liverpool.

LONDON, EAST.—Main road; splendid position; Light Retail, with a good Shipping connection; returning £700, at excellent profits; large, well-fitted shop; good house, moderate rental; to effect speedy sale, the low sum of £300 will be taken; a bargain; Wholesale references given. Apply to Messrs. Berdoe, 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate.

A BARGAIN—An Old-established Business and a Branch, together or separate, are offered below value to enable the owner to leave England before the winter if possible; shop well stocked and in first-class position; £900 cash for the two if sold at once. Apply, J. Robins, Woodford, Essex.

£70.—In one of the principal thoroughfares in Liverpool, doing a fair trade; can be greatly increased; every satisfactory reason will be given on application by letter or personally; a rare chance for a new beginner; all ready money and good prescribing trade. W. Chaplin, 164 Westminster Road, Liverpool.

TO Chemists Generally.—An opportunity occurs for purchasing very old-established Light Retail Business in good market town on very easy terms; proprietor would take substantial discount off valuation for cash, or £150 to £200 down, balance by instalments; no stores or cutting. "Vendor," care of Mr. Jones, 8 St. Austin Street, Shrewsbury.

CHEMISTS; established 40 years; returns about £300, could be doubled; no opposition; crowded neighbourhood; rent £40, side entrance, part let off; price £200, part could remain, or reasonable offer. Particulars of Mr. Hensby, Chemist, 89 Union Road, Newington Causeway, S.E.

DRUG BUSINESS for Disposal.—A good Retail, Prescribing, and Extracting Business at Bamber Bridge, near Preston; nice house attached; opening for a dentist; satisfactory reasons for disposing; rent £20; could purchase stock and fixtures at valuation. Apply, J. H. Hadfield, Chemist, Preston.

SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Genuine Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, small market town; same hands 37 years; returning £700; rent £30; 10 rooms and good warehouse; satisfactory reasons for selling; price £450, which is about the value of stock and fittings. Full particulars by applying to "Brookside," care of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR Sale, with immediate possession, the old-established Business of G. F. G. Clark & Son, Chemists, Market Place, Dudley, proprietors of Squire Knight's celebrated Eye Ointment and Cough Pills, and manufacturers of Sweets and Jams. The sale includes the stock-in-trade and fixtures (by valuation), book debts, and Squire Knight's recipes. For particulars, apply to Mr. E. Percy Jobson, Official Receiver.

GENUINE old-established, good-class Family Retail, Dispensing, and General Drug Business, in best part of a large, healthy market town in Yorkshire; in present hands 19 years; average returns for past five years £1,500; profits good; good and spacious house, warehouses, yard, garden, &c.; property freehold; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply in first instance, "Box B 37, Leeds."

TO be disposed of, an old-established Wholesale and Retail Chemist's Business in good thoroughfare; double-fronted (large) shop, with good backlet; returns £850; can be greatly increased; no reasonable offer refused to an immediate purchaser; including valuable and good saleable proprietaries of over 40 years' standing; exceptional chance. P., 41 Stone Street, Maidstone.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.—Very compact Chemist's and Druggist's Business; corner premises, excellent position; rent £40; incoming for stock, fixtures, &c. £200. Established 20 years; owner retiring; capable of great extension; house contains 6 rooms besides office; shop is fully fitted; profits small at present. Full particulars of Wansbrough & Sons, Weston-super-Mare.

FOR immediate disposal, a Business which has been established 80 years, but is now closed owing to the sudden death of the last proprietor; situated in Mare Street, Hackney; for the value of the lease, stock, fittings, and some household furniture £450 will be required, reduction being allowed for the repairs of the premises. Apply to Mr. W. Hawke, Shop Fitter, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, W.C., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

CHEMISTS and Druggist's Business; same hands 30 years; death of proprietor cause of sale; handsome shop, good dwelling-house, and two spacious warehouses, in main thoroughfare; lease 21 years, at £70 per annum; trade, until recently, £17 to £18 weekly; price for splendid mahogany fittings, fixtures, goodwill, and lease only £250, as widow must sell. Apply to Mr. J. Morgan, Auctioneer, &c., 5 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMIST and Druggist's Shop to Let, fitted up for same; no premium; thickly populated East district; rare opportunity for energetic man with small capital. Apply to Owner, 177 East India Road, Poplar, E.

FOLKESTONE.—Double-fronted Shop and Dwelling-house in principal street to be Let, or Lease Sold; splendid opportunity for Chemist or Druggist. For particulars apply to T. W. Fry, Surveyor, 23 Maison Dieu Road, Dover.

TO Let, Warehouse of Wholesale Druggist in the City, central position; fixtures, utensils at valuation, stock optional; good opening for merchant starting business; rent £40 per annum. Address, B4, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GOOD Shop and House at low rent; large neighbourhood; no chemists within 2½ miles, 8 miles north from post office; owner would pay or give the equivalent of half the cost of fitting. Apply to A. Robinson, 60 Pinfield Street, Old Street, E.C.

TWO Houses and Shops, in an improving and rapidly increasing neighbourhood, near to Hoe Street Station, Walthamstow, suitable for Chemist and Druggist, containing large and commodious shop, with mahogany front, large parlour, kitchen and domestic offices, drawing-room, five bedrooms, bath-room, &c.; good dry cellarage in basement; back entrances. Mr. Higham, 2 Coleman Street.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ASSISTANT, about 22 years of age; state age, experience, when disengaged, and salary. Mr. MacGeorge, 346 Essex Road, London, N.

JUNIOR Assistant; salary £24. "Chemist," 221 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT wanted for small Business; early hours, no Sunday duty; ample time for study given. Address, A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MESSENGER &c.; an active lad about 13, must have lived at a Chemist's before, and have good character. Apply, 43 Baker Street, Portman Square.

ASSISTANT WANTED.—Improver, for light Retail and Dispensing business; one able to speak Welsh preferred; usual particulars to Davies, Chemist, Rhyl.

WHOLESALE.—Junior wanted in Drug department. Apply, with references, &c., to W. 33, care C. Brehall, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

WANTED, a Gentleman now selling Toilet Soaps to Grocers' Stores, &c., as London Agent for a first class maker. Address (in confidence), 145, 49, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

ASSISTANT, experienced, with Minor qualification, wanted at once for China; Scotchman preferred. Apply by letter, stating previous engagements and when disengaged, to A. B., care of Messrs. Paterson & Son, Cullum Street, E.C.

INVOICE CLERK wanted; must have a thorough knowledge of the Drug trade, be quick and accurate at figures, and a neat and rapid writer. Address, by letter only, stating experience and references, to "Invoice," 300 High Holborn, London.

BIRKENHEAD UNION.—Dispenser wanted (Minor qualification); outdoors; salary £25; hours 9 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. Send full particulars as to age, experience, &c., with testimonials, on or before Saturday, 13th instant. John Carter, Clerk to the Guardians, 45 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.—October 2, 1888.

ASSISTANT, about 26, wanted, November 1, as Counterman in a brisk Retail; must be energetic, industrious, and accustomed to first-class business; an ultimate Partnership would be entertained. Send full particulars of experience, height, salary required, and enclose carte, to H., 90 Western Road, Brighton.

MANAGING ASSISTANT, indoors, to take charge of a good-class suburban Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with Prescribing; must be single and have passed Minor Examination. State age, height, experience, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photo, if possible, to be returned, to Matthews & Son, Chemists, The Grove Leytonstone.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

WHOLESALE; assist in Warehouse; aged 30; good reference. Tedder, 319 Roman Road.

JUNIOR; aged 19; good Dispenser; excellent references. Fred. Perrett, Queens Villa, Westonsuper-Mare.

AS Assistant; good experience; town or country; aged 23; now at liberty. "Tola," 2 Upper Street, N.

IMMEDIATELY, as Manager or Assistant, for a few weeks; Major; first class English and Foreign experience. Barrass, Peterborough.

ASSISTANT; aged 26; Minor; understanding Postal duties; permanency preferred. "Uuus," 335 Old Kent Road, S.E.

WHOLESALE Chemists.—A young man, several years' experience, wet, dry, and finishing off counter. J. D., 31 Swinton Street, W.C.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; experienced; good prescriber; tall; teetotaler. Hall Roberts, Holbein House, Folkestone.

TEMPORARY or Branch Manager; qualified and registered Dentist. 73 Shakespeare Road, Mildmay Park.

AS Assistant; qualified; good experience and best references; aged 24; disengaged. John Clark, Upper St. John's, Sevenoaks.

ASSISTANT; temporary or permanent; 10 years' experience; can extract. Green, 6 Benthall Road, N.

JUNIOR or Dispenser; aged 22; over 4 years' high-class experience; good teeth extractor. "Student," Bodwin, Llangefni, Anglesea.

SITUATION wanted, as Manager or outdoor Assistant; 7 years' reference. Brunton, Attleborough.

ASSISTANT till Christmas; 6½ years' good London and country experience. Peirson, 33 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.

JUNIOR requires berth in London; time for lectures, &c. H. J., Berriew, Mont.

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WALTER E. TYER, 10 New Inn, London, W.C.,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.

AUGUST 1, 1888.

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